Public Land Statistics 2023

U.S. Department of the Interior • Bureau of Land Management

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management's mission is to sustain

the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands

for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Cover photo: Point Arena-Stornetta Unit, part of the California Coastal National Monument, by Bob Wick.
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PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2023

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WELCOME TO *PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2023*

Welcome to the 2023 edition of *Public Land Statistics* (PLS), published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The 90-plus tables provide numerical data and detailed footnotes related to the BLM's mission, programs, and accomplishments. Many tables summarize a vast amount of detailed information. To correctly interpret the data, it is important to read the footnotes in their entirety.

Many of the minor acreage changes from one year to the next occur because:

1. Inholdings have been acquired, or some other land exchange has taken place during the year.

2. Improved geographic information system (GIS) mapping of land boundaries has enabled the BLM to recalculate the total acres within the units.

Note that data presented in the 2023 PLS tables may not exactly match data in other BLM publications covering fiscal year (FY) 2023 operations and accomplishments. Such discrepancies occur because the databases that provide table data are not static and they are constantly being updated to provide the latest information, sometimes many months after the end of the fiscal year.

The BLM remains committed to publishing a PLS report each year that is timely, complete, and as helpful as possible to readers. The current edition and past editions of PLS are available online at: https://www.blm.gov/about/data/public-land-statistics.

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PART 1

LAND RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

The history of public land management can be divided into three overlapping phases: acquisition, disposal, and conservation. The acquisition phase is the general time period from 1781 through 1867 when the majority of federal lands, known as public lands or the public domain, were acquired. The disposal phase occurred between 1860 and 1935, when a variety of laws were enacted that encouraged the disposal of the public domain. The conservation phase began in 1891 after the Forest Reserve Act became law. In 1934, the Taylor Grazing Act confirmed public land conservation principles and set the stage for many significant land management activities far into the future. Specifically, the law established the basic principles of livestock management on public lands, allowed for land trades for various purposes, and included the requirement that lands be classified before disposal.

Acquisition Phase
The total area of the 50 United States is more than 2.4 billion acres. The first public domain was created in 1781 when New York agreed to relinquish its unsettled territory, which extended westward to the Mississippi River, to the Federal Government. Other colonies followed New York's example, and by 1802, all of the land west of the colonies between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River belonged to the Federal Government. In the course of national expansion from 1781 to 1867, the public domain rapidly grew beyond the bounds of the Mississippi, with the Federal Government acquiring 1.8 billion acres of public domain lands (Table 1-1).

Disposal Phase
Accurate surveys were needed before the new public lands could be identified for sale or other disposition. In 1785, Congress adopted an ordinance establishing a survey system for the public domain lands. The General Land Office, the predecessor to the present-day Bureau of Land Management (BLM), was established to oversee the surveying and disposal of the public lands. Congress enacted various public land laws to accomplish these disposals while setting aside Indian reservations. The United States sold or granted vast tracts of public lands to settlers, homesteaders, veterans, towns, new states as they entered the Union, railroads, colleges, universities, and private companies to raise money, repay Revolutionary War debts, and encourage settlement of new territories. The land disposals built the country's economic foundation, opened the West to settlement, and united the vast expanses of land into one nation. To date, almost 1.3 billion acres of public lands have been transferred out of Federal Government ownership (Table 1-2).

Conservation Phase
Congress recognized the need to protect the nation's natural, historical, and cultural resources on public lands while also providing opportunities for recreation. Special acts withdrew millions of acres of public lands from settlement for national parks, forests, monuments, wildlife refuges, trails, and wild and scenic rivers. Some of the best known congressional withdrawals include Yellowstone National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, and Death Valley National Park.

The nation's expanding population and mobile society created a demand for a variety of public land uses. Changes in public attitudes and a concern for environmental values and open space began to compete with the need for development and increased production. Congress, recognizing the value of the remaining public domain lands, enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) in 1976. This act declares that "the public lands be retained in Federal ownership, unless as a result of the land use planning procedure provided for in this Act, it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest." The act also repealed many of the previous disposal laws.

FLPMA mandates that the BLM administer the public lands under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield, while protecting the long-term health of the land. Today, the BLM administers approximately 244.4 million surface acres of public land and approximately 712.9 million acres of federal subsurface mineral estate in the United States. The BLM is responsible for managing these lands and their various resources so that they are used in a manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the nation.

Description of Land Acquisition and Disposal Tables

Table 1-1, Acquisition of the Public Domain, 1781–1867, contains summary data on territories acquired by the Federal Government during the course of national expansion. Thirty states commonly called the "public land states" were created as a result of these acquisitions (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming).

Table 1-2, Disposition of the Public Domain, 1781–2023, includes summary data and cumulative acreage totals for public lands disposed of by the Federal Government.

Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, contains summary data of mineral estate administration by the BLM and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Table 1-4, Changes to Public Lands under Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, contains a summary of changes to public land acres in each state currently under the administrative jurisdiction of the BLM. This table also includes the amount of BLM-managed surface acres in each state.

Table 1-5, Area of Oregon and California (O&C) Revested Lands, depicts data on revested (Oregon & California Railroad) lands and reconveyed (Coos Bay Wagon Road Company) lands. These lands are administered under the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by the act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271).

Table 1-6, Withdrawals, Revocations, Modifications, Extensions, and Expirations, presents a compilation of withdrawals, revocations, modifications, extensions, and expirations administratively made by the Secretary of the Interior. These withdrawals are for a specific duration that can vary from less than 1 year to as many as 50 years, with a provision for extension if the withdrawal is still needed.

Table 1-7, Cadastral Survey Actions Completed, contains a summary of cadastral surveys completed on federal interest lands managed by the BLM and other agencies during the past year. To manage federal interest lands effectively, the BLM must identify areas both by graphic representation and by monumentation on the ground. This is accomplished by cadastral surveys, an exclusive and significant responsibility of the BLM. Cadastral surveys create and establish on-the-ground boundaries of federal land subdivisions in units suitable for management and for identification in official field notes and plats. This table also summarizes standards for boundary evidence certificates, which are part of the risk-based system of identifying and documenting boundary evidence to determine if the boundary evidence is sufficient for specific land resource transactions.

Table 1-8, Obligations of Appropriations Received, contains a summary of obligations of appropriations made to the BLM during the past fiscal year, as well as a summary of obligations of appropriations transferred from other bureaus and agencies to the BLM. This table summarizes all funds that were obligated to manage the BLM's lands and assist other agencies.

Table 1-1. ACQUISITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–1867

	Area			Percentage of Total U.S. Area /a/	Cost /b/
	Land *Acres*	Water *Acres*	Total *Acres*		
State Cessions (1781–1802)	233,415,680	3,409,920	236,825,600	9.7	$6,200,000 /c/
Louisiana Purchase (1803) /d/	523,446,400	6,465,280	529,911,680	21.8	23,213,568
Red River Basin (1782–1817)	29,066,880	535,040	29,601,920	1.2	0
Cession from Spain (1819)	43,342,720	2,801,920	46,144,640	1.9	6,674,057
Oregon Compromise (1846)	180,644,480	2,741,760	183,386,240	7.5	0
Mexican Cession (1848)	334,479,360	4,201,600	338,680,960	13.9	16,295,149
Purchase from Texas (1850)	78,842,880	83,840	78,926,720	3.2	15,496,448
Gadsden Purchase (1853)	18,961,920	26,880	18,988,800	0.8	10,000,000
Alaska Purchase (1867)	365,333,120	12,909,440	378,242,560	15.6	7,200,000
Total Public Domain	**1,807,533,440**	**33,175,680**	**1,840,709,120**	**75.6**	**$85,079,222**

/a/ Represents the percentage of total U.S. area, which is 2,429,914,880 acres (3,796,742 square miles), according to U.S. Census Bureau data as of January 1, 2010. This figure excludes U.S. territories and possessions.

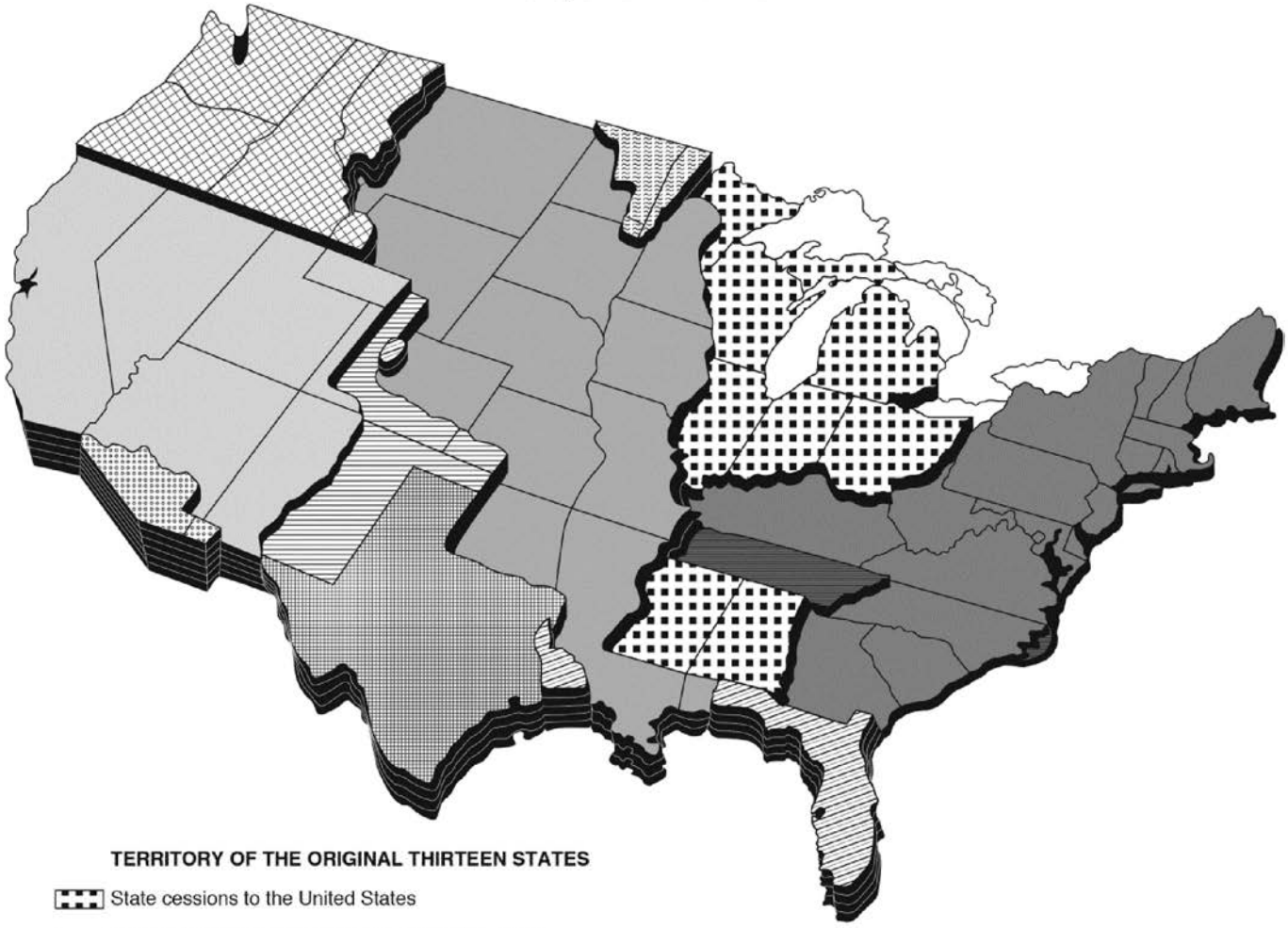
/b/ Cost data for all except "State Cessions" obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Areas, Geographic Centers and Altitudes of the United States and the Several States* (Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), 249–51.

/c/ See Public Land Commission, *The Public Domain: Its History, with Statistics* (Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1880), 11.

/d/ Excludes areas eliminated by treaty of 1819 with Spain.

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Areas of Acquisition to the Territory of the United States (Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992). Acres therein are based on findings adopted February 2, 1912, by the Secretary of the Interior.

ACQUISITIONS



TERRITORY OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES

State cessions to the United States

North Carolina cession to the United States, 1790
United States cession to Tennessee, 1806 and 1846

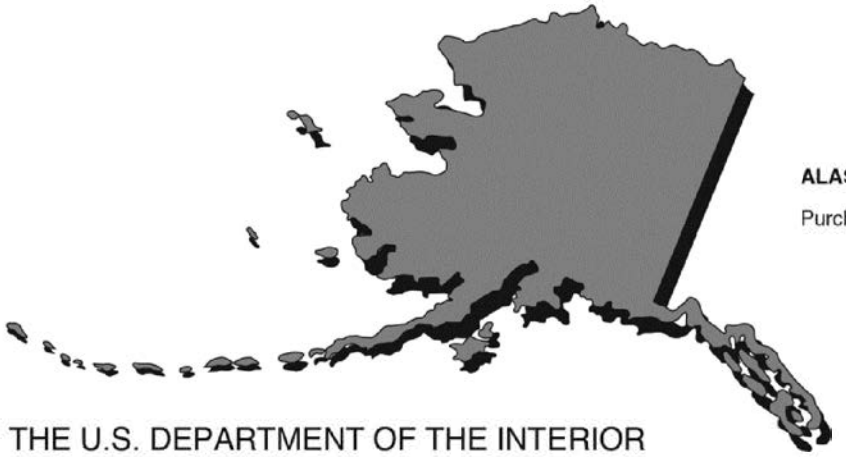
The Original Thirteen States (present area) plus the District of Columbia

TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS
(Annexation of Texas, 1845)

United States purchase from Texas, 1850
State of Texas (present area)

OTHER ACQUISITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Louisiana Purchase from France, 1803
Treaties with Great Britain, 1783 and 1817
Treaty with Spain (cession of Florida and adjustment of claims), 1819
Oregon Compromise with Great Britain, 1846
Cession from Mexico, 1848
Gadsden Purchase from Mexico, 1853



ALASKA

Purchased from Russia, March 30, 1867

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2023

Type	Acres
Disposition by methods not classified elsewhere /a/	303,500,000
Granted or sold to homesteaders /b/	287,500,000
Total Unclassified and Homestead Dispositions	**591,000,000**
Granted to states for:	
Support of common schools	77,630,000
Reclamation of swampland	64,920,000
Construction of railroads	37,130,000
Support of miscellaneous institutions /c/	21,700,000
Purposes not classified elsewhere /d/	117,600,000
Canals and rivers	6,100,000
Construction of wagon roads	3,400,000
Total Granted to States	**328,480,000**
Granted to railroad corporations	94,400,000
Granted to veterans as military bounties	61,000,000
Confirmed as private land claims /e/	34,000,000
Sold under timber and stone law /f/	13,900,000
Granted or sold under timber culture law /g/	10,900,000
Sold under desert land law /h/	10,700,000
Total Miscellaneous Dispositions	**224,900,000**
Granted to State of Alaska:	
State conveyances /i/	99,391,378
Native conveyances /j/	44,311,238
Total Granted to State of Alaska	**143,702,616**
Grand Total	**1,288,082,616**

Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2023 –concluded

Note: Data are estimated from available records. The acreage data consist of cumulative totals from the year 1781 to the current fiscal year.

Public land states consist of the States of Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

/a/ Chiefly public, private, and preemption sales, but includes mineral entries, scrip locations, and sales of townsites and townlots.

/b/ The homestead laws generally provided for the granting of lands to homesteaders who settled upon and improved vacant agricultural public lands. Payment for the lands was sometimes permitted, or required, under certain conditions. The homestead laws were repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701).

/c/ Universities, hospitals, asylums, etc.

/d/ For construction of various public improvements (individual items not specified in the granting acts), reclamation of desert lands, construction of water reservoirs, etc.

/e/ The Federal Government has confirmed title to lands claimed under valid grants made by foreign governments prior to the acquisition of the public domain by the United States.

/f/ The timber and stone law provided for the sale of lands valuable for timber or stone and unfit for cultivation.

/g/ The timber culture law provided for the granting of public lands to settlers if they planted and cultivated trees on the lands granted. Payments for the lands were permitted under certain conditions.

/h/ The desert land law provided for the sale of arid agricultural public lands to settlers who irrigated them and brought them under cultivation. Some desert land patents are still being issued (refer to Table 3-1, Patents Issued).

/i/ Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (Public Law 85-508; 72 Stat. 339), as amended. Acreage figures fluctuate annually based on survey of previously conveyed acres, new conveyance, corrective documents, title recovery, and regular audits of automated data.

/j/ Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601). Acreage figures fluctuate annually based on survey of previously conveyed acres, new conveyance, corrective documents, title recovery, and regular audits of automated data.

Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2023

State	Land Total /a/	Federal Minerals /b/	Federal Surface Lands /c/	Split Estate Federal Minerals /d/	BLM Public Lands /e/	BIA Mineral Estate /f/
	Million Acres	*Million Acres*	*Million Acres*	*Million Acres*	*Million Acres*	*Million Acres*
Alaska /g/	426.1	218.4	218.4	0	71.1	1.6
Arizona	73.0	33.6	30.6	3.0	12.1	20.2
California	104.8	50.9	48.4	2.5	15.0	0.7
Colorado	66.6	29.4	24.2	5.2	8.3	1.1
Eastern States	/h/	61.3	61.0	0.3	> 0	2.1
Hawaii	7.0	1.9	1.9	0	0	0
Idaho	53.5	37.0	33.6	3.4	11.8	1.0
Kansas	52.7	1.0	0.9	0.1	> 0	0.1
Montana	94.1	39.6	27.9	11.7	8.0	6.5
Nebraska	49.5	0.6	0.6	0	> 0	0.1
Nevada	70.8	60.3	60.0	0.3	47.2	1.3
New Mexico	77.8	35.8	26.3	9.5	13.5	7.9
North Dakota	45.2	6.9	2.4	4.5	0.1	1.5
Oklahoma	44.7	2.2	1.7	0.5	> 0	4.1
Oregon	63.0	33.9	32.4	1.5	15.7	0.9
South Dakota	49.4	4.4	2.8	1.6	0.3	5.7
Texas	171.9	5.5	5.5	0	> 0	> 0
Utah	54.3	36.2	35.0	1.2	22.8	2.5
Washington	45.6	12.9	12.6	0.3	0.4	2.8
Wyoming	62.6	41.1	29.5	11.6	18.0	2.0
Total	**1,612.6**	**712.9**	**655.7**	**57.2**	**244.4**	**62.1**

Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

Note: As of the 2017 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, various databases are used to update this table, including the U.S. Census Bureau TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing), BLM SMA (Surface Management Agency), and U.S. Geological Survey PADUS (Protected Areas Database of the United States). Data are intersected with TIGER state boundaries to determine acres for the geographic state, rather than the BLM administrative state. Data from the BLM SMA could fluctuate over the next several years due to continual refinement and state data updates.

/a/ Derived from TIGER state boundaries, which were last updated in 2023.

/b/ The term federal minerals refers to onshore federal minerals that are part of the BLM's responsibilities. The onshore federal mineral acres are the sum of "Federal Surface Lands" acres and "Split Estate Federal Minerals" acres shown in the next two columns.

/c/ Federal surface lands include both the public domain and acquired lands of all federal agencies. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) mineral estate is not included in federal surface lands. The SMA database was used to calculate acres for all states, except PADUS was used for Hawaii.

/d/ The term split estate federal minerals refers to federal mineral rights under private surface lands. These are patented lands with minerals reserved to the United States and may be for single, multiple, or all minerals.

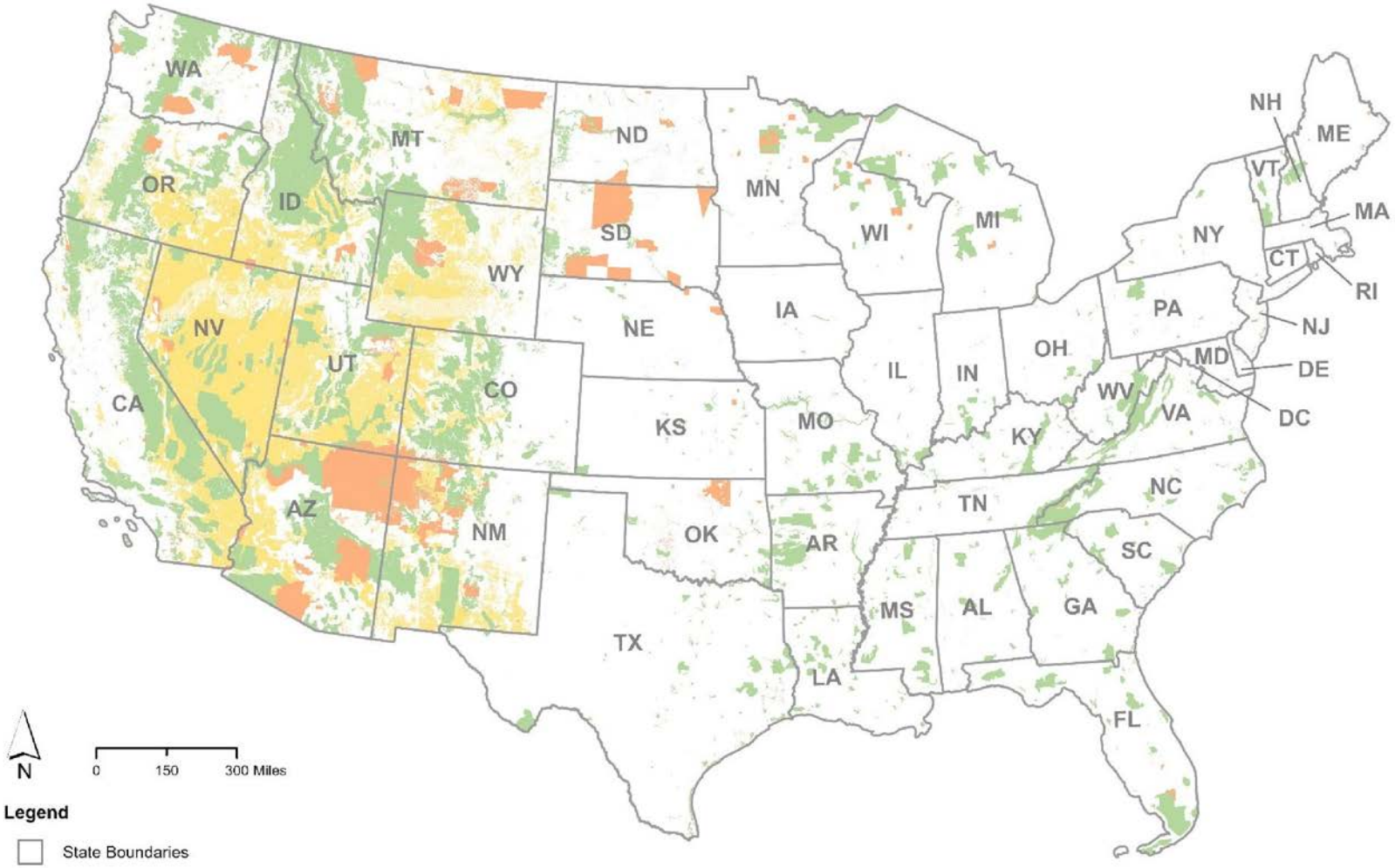
/e/ This column includes BLM-managed surface lands. The SMA database was used to calculate acres for all states, except PADUS was used for Hawaii. All reported acres are rounded. The total reflects the sum of unrounded acres, which is 244,406,023 acres (see Table 1-4). For unrounded acres in each state, including states managed by the BLM Eastern States Office, see Table 1-4.

/f/ As part of its trust management responsibility, the BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development on BIA mineral estate. However, BIA mineral estate is separate and distinct from federal minerals. Acreage information was obtained from the BIA Trust Asset and Accounting Management System in 2023.

/g/ Alaska "BLM Public Lands" and "Federal Surface Lands" include the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.

/h/ The BLM Eastern States Office is responsible for federal minerals in the 31 states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River.

Public Lands and Native American Lands in the U.S. - Lower 48 States



N

0 150 300 Miles

Legend

State Boundaries

Management Responsibility:

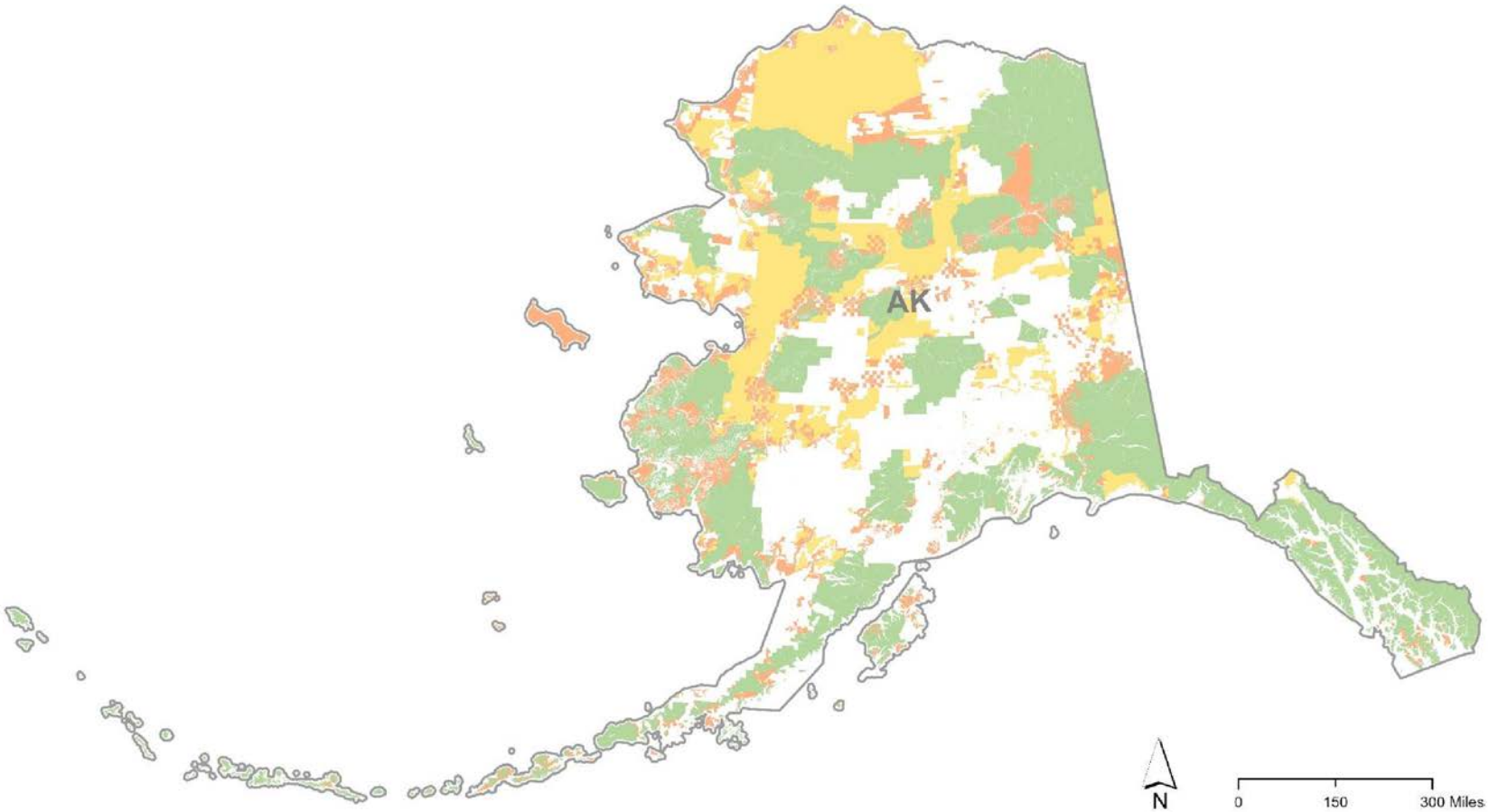
- Bureau of Land Management (244.4 million acres)
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (62.1 million acres)
- Other Federal Agencies

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) data in Table 1-3 are from the Trust Asset and Accounting Management System, and BIA map data are from the BLM Surface Management Agency database.

No warranty is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. This information may be updated without notification.

Map produced by:
Headquarters, HQ-541
March 2024

Public Lands and Native American Lands in the U.S. - Alaska and Hawaii



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Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) data in Table 1-3 are from the Trust Asset and Accounting Management System, and BIA map data are from the BLM Surface Management Agency database.

Map produced by:
Headquarters, HQ-541
March 2024

Table 1-4. CHANGES TO PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2023

State	Acquisitions/ Exchanges/ Donations/	Restorations		Disposal/ Sales	Withdrawn/ Reserved			BLM Public Lands
	Increase Acres /a/	*Increase Acres /b/*	*Total Increase Acres /c/*	*Decrease Acres /d/*	*Decrease Acres /e/*	*Total Decrease Acres /f/*	*Net Change Acres /g/*	*Acres /h/*
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,137
Alaska	0	0	0	19,295	4,560	23,855	(23,855)	71,120,867
Arizona	0	801	801	20	2,366	2,386	(1,585)	12,082,640
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,732
California	4,359	0	4,359	35,332	0	35,332	(30,973)	14,983,584
Colorado	1,725	0	1,725	452	0	452	1,273	8,344,481
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,345
Idaho	1,933	0	1,933	40	0	40	1,893	11,768,027
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Louisiana	0	0	0	29	0	29	(29)	5,385
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	572
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	610
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,296
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,123
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
Montana	3,649	69	3,718	16	912	928	2,790	8,042,442
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,155
Nevada	0	0	0	257	0	257	(257)	47,220,680
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,490,594
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,674
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,377
Oregon	540	0	540	2,899	0	2,899	(2,359)	15,728,956
South Dakota	20	0	20	0	0	0	20	275,778
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,947

Table 1-4. CHANGES TO PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

State	Acquisitions/ Exchanges/ Donations/	Restorations		Disposal/ Sales	Withdrawn/ Reserved			BLM Public Lands
	Increase Acres /a/	*Increase Acres /b/*	*Total Increase Acres /c/*	*Decrease Acres /d/*	*Decrease Acres /e/*	*Total Decrease Acres /f/*	*Net Change Acres /g/*	*Acres /h/*
Utah	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	22,759,252
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	805
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	440,014
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,992
Wyoming	0	0	0	25	0	25	(25)	18,047,470
Total	**12,232**	**870**	**13,102**	**58,365**	**7,838**	**66,203**	**(53,101)**	**244,406,023**

Note: Public lands under jurisdiction of the BLM are those lands and interest in lands owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf and (2) lands held for the benefit of American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos (Section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended). These data (except for the last column) are from the BLM Mineral and Land Records System (MLRS) and Legacy Rehost System (LR2000). The "BLM Public Lands" data are from the Surface Management Agency database and are the unrounded values of the "BLM Public Lands" data in Table 1-3.

/a/ Lands obtained by the BLM through purchase, donation, or exchange.

/b/ These lands are within the BLM's jurisdiction. These lands were once withdrawn, modified, or reserved for a specific public purpose by a proclamation, Executive order, Secretarial order, act of Congress, or public land order.

/c/ Total acres added to the BLM's jurisdiction (sum of acquisitions/exchanges/donations and restorations).

/d/ Lands that have been disposed of or sold by the BLM are conveyed under various public land laws or by an act of Congress.

/e/ These lands are withdrawn, modified, or reserved and designated for a specific public purpose by a proclamation, Executive order, Secretarial order, act of Congress, or public land order.

Table 1-4. CHANGES TO PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

/f/ Total acres removed from the BLM's jurisdiction (sum of disposal/sales and withdrawn/reserved).

/g/ Positive or negative change from FY 2022 to FY 2023 (difference between "Total Increase Acres" and "Total Decrease Acres"). Negative numbers in this column are displayed in parentheses.

/h/ The data in this column are equivalent to the BLM public lands data in Table 1-3. Data for the Eastern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Virginia, and Wisconsin) are from the Eastern States Parcel Identification List. The BLM Surface Management Agency database was used to calculate acres for all other states.

Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Oregon County	O&C Lands /a/	Converted O&C Lands /b/	Special Act O&C Lands /c/	Coos Bay Lands /d/	Total
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Benton	52,828	0	1,720	0	54,548
Clackamas	52,744	35,949	5,688	0	94,381
Columbia	10,960	0	0	0	10,960
Coos	94,438	23,002	0	59,914	177,354
Curry	36,681	56,735	0	0	93,416
Douglas	601,818	95,641	0	14,633	712,092
Jackson	396,434	25,332	20,971	0	442,737
Josephine	269,483	109,244	182	0	378,909
Klamath	46,199	20,962	0	0	67,161
Lane	277,253	95,293	0	0	372,546
Lincoln	8,773	0	0	0	8,773
Linn	85,748	520	0	0	86,268
Marion	20,753	0	0	0	20,753
Multnomah	4,208	0	0	0	4,208
Polk	40,491	0	1,160	0	41,651
Tillamook	40,775	0	0	0	40,775
Washington	11,616	0	0	0	11,616
Yamhill	33,045	0	0	0	33,045
Total	**2,084,247**	**462,678**	**29,721**	**74,547**	**2,651,193**

Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

/a/ These lands are administered by the BLM. They include O&C timber on nonfederal land on 100 acres in Clackamas County, 160 acres in Columbia County, and 123 acres in Yamhill County.

/b/ Under the provisions of the Converted Lands Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271), these lands were declared to be revested O&C railroad grant lands. They were placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture to be administered with national forest lands, with all revenues derived from such lands to be handled in accordance with the provisions of Title II of the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by the act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271).

/c/ Certain O&C areas were set aside by various acts of Congress to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service without losing their O&C identity. The lands in Benton, Clackamas, Jackson, and Polk Counties are watershed lands, while the land in Josephine County is an administrative site.

/d/ Administered by the BLM; excludes Coos Bay Wagon Road timber on 87 acres of nonfederal land in Coos County.

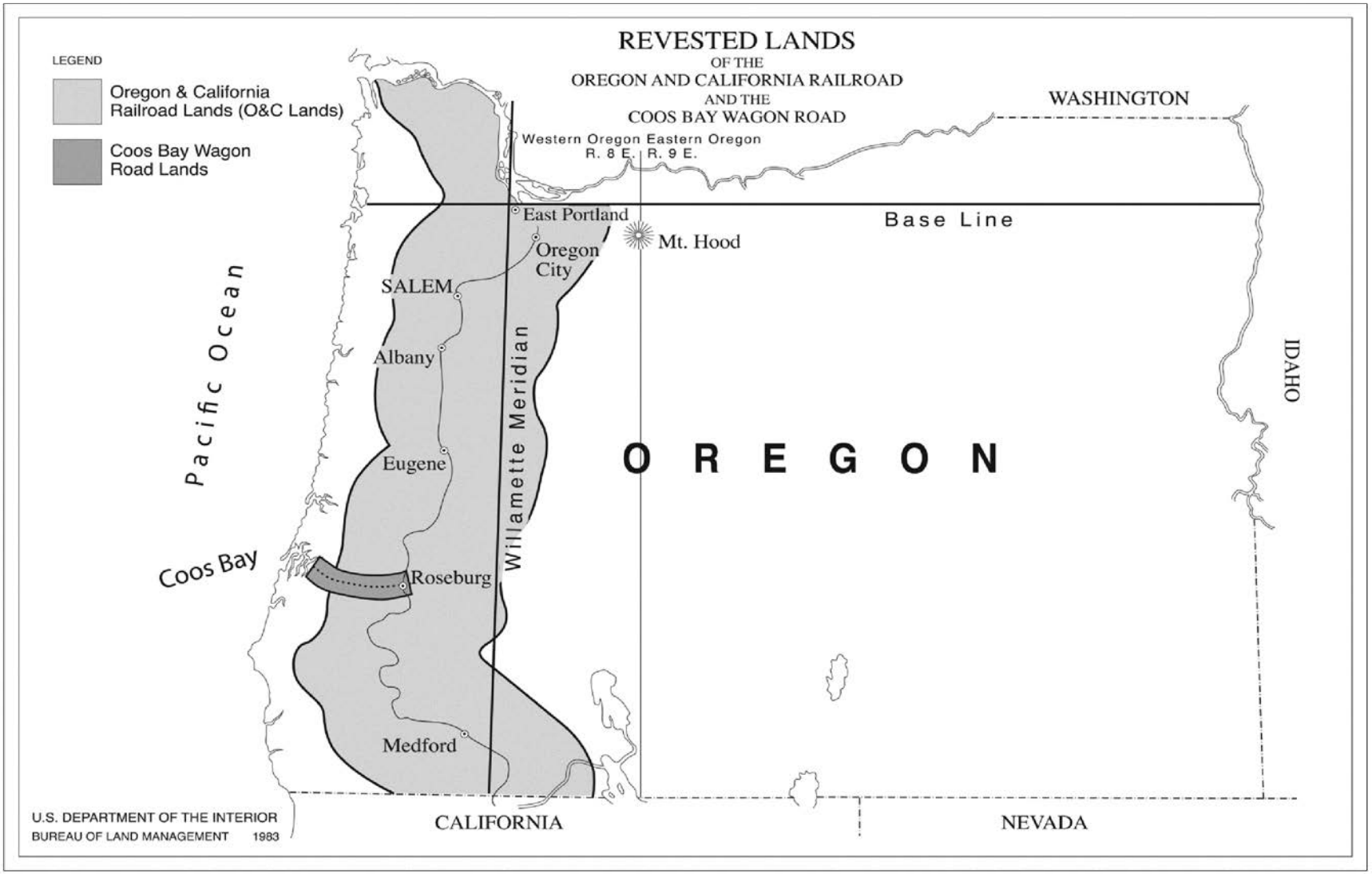

REVESTED LANDS
OF THE
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD
AND THE
COOS BAY WAGON ROAD
LEGEND
Oregon & California Railroad Lands (O&C Lands)
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands
Western Oregon Eastern Oregon
R. 8 E. R. 9 E.
WASHINGTON
East Portland
Base Line
Mt. Hood
Oregon City
SALEM
Albany
Eugene
Roseburg
Coos Bay
Medford
Willamette Meridian
Pacific Ocean
O R E G O N
IDAHO
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT 1983

Table 1-6. WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS, EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
ALASKA					
Bureau of Land Management	0	812,957	0	117	0
U.S. Forest Service	4,560	0	0	2,998	0
Total Alaska	**4,560**	**812,957**	**0**	**3,115**	**0**
ARIZONA					
Bureau of Land Management	529,242	0	0	0	0
Department of Justice	0	0	0	70	0
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	0	801	0	0	0
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	2,598	0	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	388,376	0	0	0	0
Total Arizona	**920,216**	**801**	**0**	**70**	**0**
CALIFORNIA					
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	0	0	0	0	328
Total California	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**328**
IDAHO					
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	0	0	0	0	22
U.S. Forest Service	1,043	0	0	0	0
Total Idaho	**1,043**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**22**
MINNESOTA					
U.S. Forest Service	225,504	0	0	0	0
Total Minnesota	**225,504**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
MONTANA					
Bureau of Land Management	912	0	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	506	0	0	0	0
Total Montana	**1,418**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
NEVADA					
Bureau of Land Management	670,452	0	0	277	0
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	22,684	0	0	0	0
National Park Service	58,309	0	0	0	0
Total Nevada	**751,445**	**0**	**0**	**277**	**0**

Table 1-6. WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS, EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023 –continued

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
NEW MEXICO					
National Park Service	336,404	0	0	0	0
Total New Mexico	**336,404**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
OREGON					
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0	0	0	0	200
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	0	960
Total Oregon	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,160**
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Bureau of Reclamation	0	40	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**40**	**0**	**0**	**0**
UTAH					
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	200	0	0	0	0
Total Utah	**200**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
WYOMING					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	4,943	0
Department of Energy	4,323	0	0	0	0
State Land	0	0	0	0	528
Total Wyoming	**4,323**	**0**	**0**	**4,943**	**528**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,245,113**	**813,798**	**0**	**8,405**	**2,038**

Table 1-6. WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS, EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023 –concluded

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
SUMMARY BY AGENCY					
Bureau of Land Management	1,200,606	812,957	0	5,337	0
Bureau of Reclamation	0	40	0	0	0
Department of Energy	4,323	0	0	0	0
Department of Justice	0	0	0	70	0
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	200	801	0	0	350
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	22,684	0	0	0	0
National Park Service	394,713	0	0	0	0
State Land	0	0	0	0	528
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	2,598	0	0	0	200
U.S. Forest Service	619,989	0	0	2,998	960
GRAND TOTAL	**2,245,113**	**813,798**	**0**	**8,405**	**2,038**

Note: The figures in this table are a compilation of withdrawals, revocations, modifications, extensions, and expirations that were administratively made by the Secretary of the Interior. The withdrawals are for a specific duration that can vary from less than 1 year to 50 years, with a provision for extension if the withdrawal is still needed.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PRINCIPAL MERIDIANS
AND
BASE LINES
GOVERNING
THE UNITED STATES
PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS
NOTE: The shading shows the area governed by each principal meridian and its base line. Dates indicate establishment of initial points or first survey.
CANADA
MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
Longitude West 95° from Greenwich
STATE OF OHIO ENLARGED
Connecticut Western Reserve
Point of Beginning of the Rectangular System of Surveys
WASHINGTON
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
UTAH
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS
MINNESOTA
IOWA
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
WISCONSIN
ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
MAINE
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS
Alaska
Arctic Ocean
Bering Sea
N. Pacific Ocean

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Bureau of Land Management Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	Miles	*Miles*	*Miles*	*Number*
Alaska	1,190	269	35	1,205
Arizona	2	1	0	6
California	0	30	2	39
Colorado	0	85	21	110
Idaho	0	133	0	168
Montana	0	12	0	16
Nevada	0	9	0	11
New Mexico	5	3	0	68
Oregon	50	66	0	101
Utah	38	89	1	154
Washington	0	2	0	0
Wisconsin	4	0	0	1
Wyoming	20	132	5	212
Total	**1,309**	**831**	**64**	**2,091**

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Bureau of Land Management Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Miles*	*Certificates*
Alaska	1,029,343	553	3,071	1,171	4
Arizona	0	0	0	3	35
California	0	7,592	0	77	87
Colorado	0	966	0	34	62
Idaho	0	16,067	0	173	20
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	3
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	1
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	3
Montana	0	0	0	0	14
Nevada	0	25,369	0	122	62
New Mexico	0	487	0	8	29
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	10
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	2
Oregon	0	3,475	0	77	56
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	1
Texas	0	0	0	0	2
Utah	0	2,277	0	34	43
Washington	0	0	0	1	0
Wyoming	0	3,143	0	24	248
Total	**1,029,343**	**59,929**	**3,071**	**1,724**	**682**

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	Miles	*Miles*	*Miles*	*Number*
Alaska	3	4	3	304
Arizona	179	94	0	396
New Mexico	6	10	31	18
Oklahoma	0	0	4	10
Oregon	10	7	0	9
Utah	43	9	0	69
Total	**241**	**124**	**38**	**806**

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Miles*	*Certificates*
Alaska	69	0	69	4	0
Arizona	23,893	45,934	0	312	5
California	0	0	0	0	168
Florida	0	0	0	0	14
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	12
Maine	0	0	0	0	6
Michigan	0	0	0	0	45
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	30
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	1
Montana	0	0	0	0	12
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	5
Nevada	0	1	0	1	0
New Mexico	0	642	9,235	47	114
New York	0	0	0	0	2
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	1
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	15
Oklahoma	0	0	0	4	1
Oregon	0	0	0	0	23
South Dakota	0	0	0	11	13
Utah	22,501	0	0	98	2
Washington	0	0	0	0	52
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	36
Total	**46,463**	**46,577**	**9,304**	**477**	**557**

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Other Agency Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	Miles	*Miles*	*Miles*	*Number*
Alaska /c/	15	12	25	359
Arizona /c/	25	2	0	126
California /c/	0	27	0	100
Colorado /c/	0	115	5	96
Colorado /e/	0	0	0	39
Idaho /c/	0	18	0	3
Iowa /d/	0	9	0	0
Minnesota /c/	0	13	0	0
Nevada /d/	0	18	0	31
New Mexico /c/	0	8	2	9
North Dakota /c/	0	58	0	82
Oregon /f/	4	3	0	2
Texas /e/	0	0	2	11
Utah /d/	0	39	0	3
Washington /e/	4	4	0	2
Wyoming /c/	0	30	12	48
Wyoming /g/	0	5	1	4
Wyoming /h/	0	51	0	115
Total	**48**	**412**	**47**	**1,030**

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Other Agency Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Miles*	*Certificates*
Arizona	0	1,595	0	23	0
California	0	42,054	0	278	0
Colorado	0	8,036	0	86	2
Idaho	0	650	0	13	0
Nebraska	0	3,842	0	29	0
Nevada	0	319	0	18	0
New Mexico	0	1,679	121	10	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	2
Texas	0	0	12	2	0
Wyoming	0	2,409	0	36	3
Total	**0**	**60,584**	**133**	**495**	**7**

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Geographic State	Plats Accepted		
	Field Surveys	Supplemental Plats	Protraction Diagrams Approved /i/
	Number	*Number*	*Number*
Alaska	118	0	0
Arizona	7	0	0
California	33	4	0
Colorado	17	2	0
Idaho	16	0	0
Montana	1	0	0
Nebraska	1	0	0
Nevada	14	1	0
New Mexico	10	1	0
Oklahoma	1	0	0
Oregon	21	0	0
South Dakota	3	1	0
Texas	1	0	0
Utah	7	0	0
Washington	2	0	0
Wyoming	11	10	0
Total	**263**	**19**	**0**

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Public Land Survey System Dataset /j/

Geographic State	Total in State	Number Planned	BLM-Collected /k/	BLM-Collected and Alternate Source /l/
	Townships	*Townships*	*Townships*	*Townships*
Alaska	18,656	18,656	8,036	8,036
Arizona	3,412	3,412	3,410	3,410
California	4,915	4,665	4,708	4,708
Colorado	3,059	3,059	3,059	3,059
Eastern States	NA	NA	41	2,652
Idaho	2,490	2,490	2,418	2,490
Kansas	2,360	2,360	41	2,360
Montana	4,191	4,191	4,191	4,191
Nebraska	2,246	2,246	97	2,246
Nevada	3,377	3,377	3,262	3,377
New Mexico	3,309	3,309	3,301	3,301
North Dakota	2,047	2,047	2,047	2,047
Oklahoma	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
Oregon	2,897	2,897	2,859	2,859
South Dakota	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Utah	2,565	2,534	2,534	2,534
Washington	2,087	2,087	906	906
Wyoming	2,890	2,675	2,527	2,675
Total	**64,678**	**64,182**	**47,614**	**55,028**

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

Note: NA = not applicable

/a/ The accomplishments reported under "Field Accomplishments" are those miles and monuments that were reported during the actual field survey process. Distances to tri-stations are not reportable.

/b/ The accomplishments reported under "Office Accomplishments" are those acres and miles that were reported after the approval of the survey plat and field notes. Distances to tri-stations are not reportable.

/c/ U.S. Forest Service.

/d/ Department of Defense.

/e/ National Park Service.

/f/ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

/g/ Bureau of Reclamation.

/h/ Department of Energy.

/i/ Protraction diagrams are generally produced for the U.S. Forest Service but may represent unsurveyed land managed by any agency.

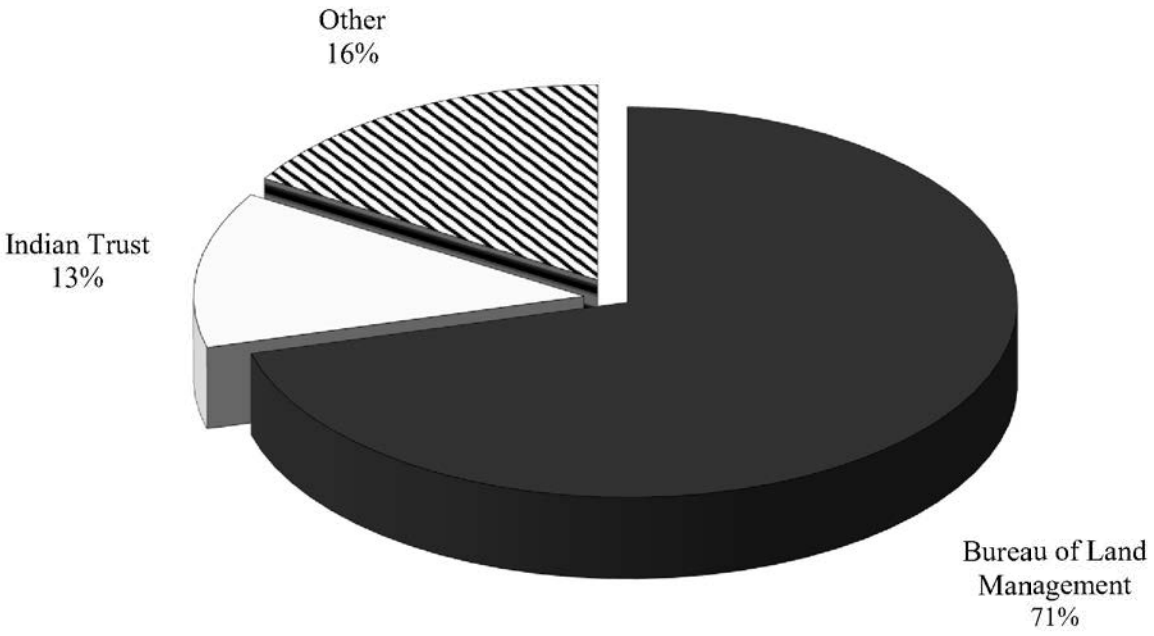
/j/ The data in this table include actions that were accomplished during the fiscal year, except for this category, which shows cumulative data available in the Public Land Survey System Dataset. The Public Land Survey System Dataset results from the computation of coordinates, in latitude and longitude, to corners of the Public Land Survey System and is intended for use in a land or geographic information system, not for boundary determination.

/k/ BLM-collected townships in which coordinate data were collected by BLM staff or under BLM contract.

/l/ "Alternate Source" data pertains to those townships in which the coordinate data were collected by other federal and state government entities. This value is the sum of BLM-collected and alternate source data and represents the number of townships for which data are currently available to the general public to download.

2023 CADASTRAL SURVEY FIELD ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



2023 CADASTRAL SURVEY OFFICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Percentage of Work Performed by Agency

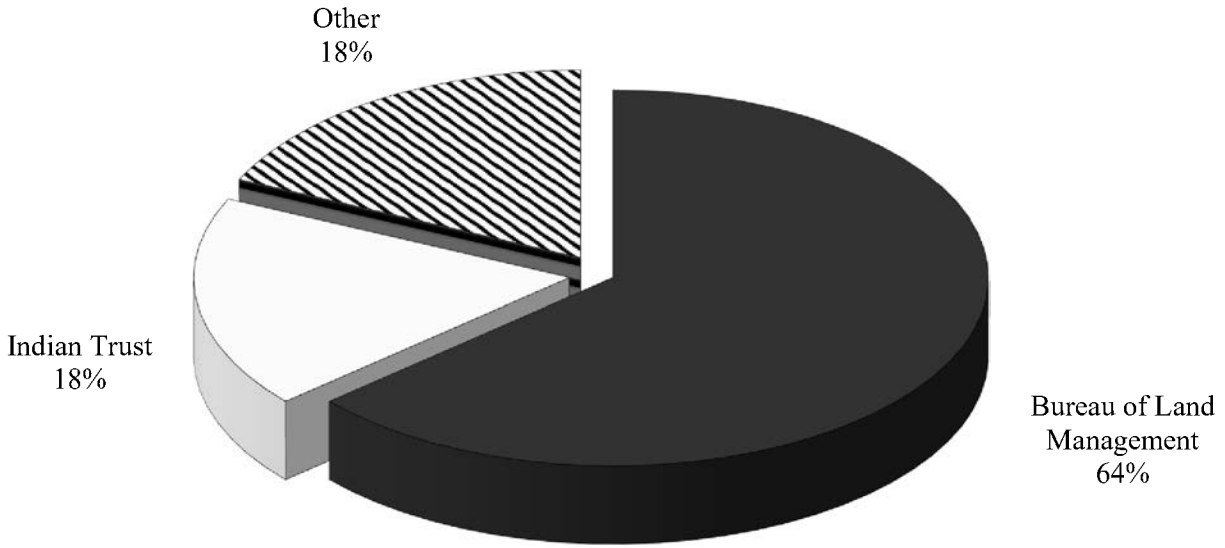


Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Obligations of Appropriations Made to the Bureau of Land Management

Appropriation Title	Amount Obligated
Management of Lands and Resources	$771,010,950
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	189,097,087
Working Capital	73,565,893
Oregon and California Grant Lands	58,972,153
Inflation Reduction Act /a/	54,869,772
Helium	34,600,148
Trust	17,136,021
Energy Act Funds /b/	13,620,199
Forest Recovery and Restoration	10,440,506
Cost Recovery	9,659,159
Recreation and Public Lands Support /c/	9,014,072
Payments to States /d/	5,563,025
Range Improvements	3,540,714
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /e/	2,201,000
Land Acquisition	1,136,145
Road Maintenance	595,745
Stewardship Contract Product Sales	504,547
Quarters	105,733
Abandoned Well Remediation Fund	50,927
Federal Land Disposal Account	27,072
Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated	**$1,255,710,868**

Obligations of Appropriations Transferred from Other Bureaus and Agencies to the Bureau of Land Management

Appropriation Title	Amount Obligated
Federal Firefighting	$302,574,633
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act /f/	105,927,024
Great American Outdoors Act /g/	27,039,446
Hazardous Materials	4,805,559
Natural Resource Damage Assessment	273,047
Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act	17,841
Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated	**$440,637,550**
Grand Total of Obligations	**$1,696,348,418**

Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

/a/ The Inflation Reduction Act (Public Law 117-169) provides funding to support environmental reviews and ecosystem restoration.

/b/ The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58) established the Energy Act Funds as follows: Title III, Subtitle F, Section 361, Federal onshore oil and gas leasing and permitting practices; Title III, Subtitle D, Section 331, Transfer of administrative jurisdiction and environmental remediation, Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2, Kern County, California; and Title II, Subtitle B, Geothermal Energy.

/c/ Funded from recreation fees and demonstration site collections to support public lands and recreation. Other recreation obligations are included in "Management of Land and Resources."

/d/ Funding for selected projects will be provided through the BLM Secure Rural Schools Title II Program. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act funds a variety of activities, including support for county projects, funds for roads and schools, and protection of natural resources.

/e/ The Lincoln County Land Act (Public Law 106-298) authorizes the gross proceeds of sales of land to be distributed as follows: 5 percent for general education in the State of Nevada and Lincoln County; 10 percent for normal county budgeting procedures, with emphasis given to schools; and 85 percent of collections and the subsequent interest from investment for retention by the BLM and any other participating agencies.

/f/ The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58) provides funding to restore ecological health on federal lands and to support wildland fire management operations.

/g/ The Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116-152) amends Title 54, United States Code, to establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and Bureau of Indian Education, and to provide permanent, dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and for other purposes.

PART 2

HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE LANDS

In support of the BLM's mission to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations, a variety of programs carry out projects in a coordinated manner to support healthy, productive lands. Public lands are healthy and productive when the natural environmental processes that keep them functioning are maintained and self-sustaining. Healthy, productive public lands are a product of careful management in the form of resource conservation, restoration, and use. This requires coordination across programs within the BLM, as well as with partner agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and members of the public.

Table 2-1, Percentage of Rangeland Acreage by Ecological Status by State, provides a summary of the ecological status of BLM-managed rangelands, which is derived from the BLM's national upland monitoring survey. This information is gathered by scientists who visit locations on BLM public land and collect data on vegetation, soil, and water conditions. This information helps land managers determine the capacity of the land for various uses (livestock, grazing, wildlife, recreation, mineral exploration, etc.) and helps assess the status of resource management objectives in land use plans.

Table 2-2, Percentage of BLM-Managed Stream and River Miles Meeting Desired Conditions by Indicator, provides a summary of the percentage of BLM-managed stream and river miles meeting desired conditions for six aquatic metrics in 10 western States. This information is gathered by scientists who visit locations on BLM public land and collect data on biological and physical aspects of lotic ecosystems. This information helps land managers adaptively manage the land for various uses and helps assess the status of resource management objectives in land use plans.

Table 2-3, Resource Conservation and Improvement Accomplishments, provides a quick look at some of the many projects the BLM completed during the past year for conservation, rehabilitation, and development of public lands. These projects stabilize soils, maintain or improve water quality, reduce siltation and salinity, reduce surface runoff, and control flooding. They also assist in improving ecologic site conditions, promoting healthy riparian and wetland areas, and enhancing the overall health of the environment.

Table 2-4, Forest Development Accomplishments in Acres, reports the numerous reforestation and improvement projects that the BLM completed during the past year for restoring forest ecosystems on public lands.

Table 2-5, Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in the Conterminous 48 States, reports the various types and amounts of wildlife habitats (shrub/scrub, deciduous forest, woody wetlands, open water, etc.) that exist on public lands in the "lower 48" states. These lands offer feeding, roosting, breeding, nesting, and refuge areas for a wide variety of wildlife.

Table 2-6, Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in Alaska, reports the various types and amounts of wildlife habitats (shrub/scrub, deciduous forest, woody wetlands, open water, etc.) that exist on public lands in Alaska. As with the public lands in the lower 48 states (Table 2-5), these lands in Alaska are important for wildlife.

Table 2-7, Fish, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation Activities Completed, shows projects undertaken to conserve fish, wildlife, and plants on public lands. These conservation efforts are accomplished in cooperation with other federal agencies, state fish and wildlife agencies, conservation groups, and a variety of public and private partners.

Table 2-8, Emergency Fire Stabilization and Rehabilitation Projects, describes the BLM's fire rehabilitation efforts. These projects stabilize soils and restore watersheds after wildfires to protect the environment from erosion and invasive weeds. They also help reduce threats to public health and safety and minimize the potential for the recurrence of wildfire. The number and acreage of fire rehabilitation projects closely follow the amount of wildfires during the past year on public lands.

Table 2-1. PERCENTAGE OF RANGELAND ACREAGE BY ECOLOGICAL STATUS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2023

		Percentage by Ecological Status		
	Acres Inventoried	Intact Native Plant Communities /a/	Infested with Invasive Plants /b/	Healthy Rangelands /c/
Arizona	10,955,978	61.5 ± 10.6	41.7 ± 14.8	63.1 ± 13.6
California	14,007,679	36.4 ± 5.8	70.1 ± 7.0	50.6 ± 13.7
Colorado	7,172,456	64.3 ± 8.8	41.8 ± 9.8	77.7 ± 8.0
Idaho	11,373,053	30.1 ± 8.6	85.8 ± 5.7	83.9 ± 5.5
Montana	7,940,499	73.8 ± 5.2	71.2 ± 5.8	79.4 ± 17.6
Nevada	42,513,044	47.2 ± 5.8	69.0 ± 4.7	74.6 ± 5.5
New Mexico	13,006,958	7.4 ± 17.5	34.7 ± 20.3	14.8 ± 8.7
Oregon	15,117,093	32.7 ± 5.7	76.9 ± 4.6	82.6 ± 7.1
Utah	19,571,472	43.3 ± 9.4	69.8 ± 8.7	48.2 ± 7.9
Washington /d/	346,327	100 ± 100	0 ± 0	0 ± 0
Wyoming	16,870,837	85.3 ± 2.8	28.8 ± 9.6	73.4 ± 17.6
All BLM Rangeland	**158,875,395**	**52.7 ± 2.8**	**61.1 ± 3.2**	**66.4 ± 3.6**

Note: All estimates are from the BLM National Terrestrial AIM (Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring) Survey, also known as the BLM Landscape Monitoring Framework. Estimates are representative of the proportion of BLM-managed rangelands sampled in 11 western states. Estimates were generated in FY 2023 from field data collected in FY 2022. Estimates for Alaska are not available due to costs and logistics of field sampling, and data were not collected in North Dakota and South Dakota. The ± symbols denote 80% confidence intervals for each estimate. The larger the confidence interval, the greater the uncertainty surrounding that estimate. For example, an estimate of 73.4 ± 9.9 means the most likely value is 73.4, and the range 63.5-83.3 has an 80% chance of containing the true estimate. If a state has a low number of sampling locations for a particular year, it is susceptible to small sample bias and may have large fluctuations in estimates compared to previous years, as well as large confidence intervals. As such, care should be taken to avoid determining trend between consecutive years of data.

/a/ Percent of BLM rangelands where native plants had greater than or equal to 95% relative plant cover.

/b/ Percent of BLM rangelands where nonnative invasive plants had greater than or equal to 1% relative cover.

Table 2-1. PERCENTAGE OF RANGELAND ACREAGE BY ECOLOGICAL STATUS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2023 –concluded

/c/ Percent of BLM rangelands where all three rangeland health attributes (soil and site stability, hydrologic function, and biotic integrity) had a none-to-slight or slight-to-moderate departure from reference conditions. Departure from reference conditions was assessed using the "Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health" protocol (Pellant et al. 2020).

/d/ Monitoring in Washington included very few sampling locations with all sampling locations recording the same values, hence the 80% confidence interval being 100 or 0.

Table 2-2. PERCENTAGE OF BLM-MANAGED STREAM AND RIVER MILES MEETING DESIRED CONDITION BY INDICATOR, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Indicator	Total Stream and River Miles Assessed	Percentage of Stream and River Miles in Desired Condition	Margin of Error (±)
Biologically Intact Aquatic Communities /a/	8,272	77%	4%
Access to Floodplains during High Flow /b/	10,764	70%	4%
Natural Fine Sediment Levels /c/	10,764	81%	3%
Stable and Covered Banks /d/	10,764	61%	4%
No Noxious Herbaceous Species Concerns /e/	7,410	67%	5%
No Invasive Woody Species Concerns /f/	7,410	81%	4%

Note: All estimates are from data collected through the BLM National Lotic AIM (Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring) effort. Results are representative of the proportion of BLM-managed streams and rivers sampled in 10 western states. Estimates were generated in FY 2023 from field data collected in 2019, 2021, and 2022. Data collection occurs for 3 years, the resource is rested for 2 years, and then resampling beings on the 6th year. Total stream miles vary by indicator because of missing data associated with sampling, and a change in collection methods for vegetation estimates made one of the two years of data incompatible. Estimates for Alaska are not available at this time due to costs and logistics of field sampling without bias. The ± symbols denote the margin of error for estimates with 90% confidence. For example, 77% of stream and river miles in desired condition for biologically intact aquatic communities with a 4% margin of error means the most likely value is 77%, and the range 73-81% has a 90% chance of containing the true estimate.

/a/ Percent of BLM stream and river miles where a minimum of 60% (Eastern Xeric Plains ecoregion) or 72% (all other ecoregions) of the expected benthic macroinvertebrate species were present, quantified with an observed/expected (O/E) index. An O/E index compares the macroinvertebrate taxa observed at a sampled site to the assemblages expected to be found at the sampled site in the absence of anthropogenic stressors (Source: Hawkins et al. 2000. Development and evaluation of predictive models for measuring the biological integrity of streams. Ecological Applications 10 (5): 1456–1477).

Table 2-2. PERCENTAGE OF BLM-MANAGED STREAM AND RIVER MILES MEETING DESIRED CONDITION BY INDICATOR, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

/b/ Percent of BLM stream and river miles where stream flows up to 1.5 times bankfull discharge would result in access to the floodplain. Floodplain connectivity is the ratio of average bench height to average bankfull height. Streams with values > 1.5 are considered to lack access to their floodplain and be in degraded condition.

/c/ Percent of BLM stream and river miles where percent fine sediment was within the 90th percentile of reference sites from EPA hybrid Level III ecoregions (Sources: Kaufmann et al. 1999. Quantifying Physical Habitat in Wadeable Streams. EPA/620/R-99/003. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC; and Stoddard et al. 2005. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP): Western Streams and Rivers Statistical Summary. EPA 620/R-05/006. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, Washington, DC.)

/d/ Percent of BLM stream and river miles where > 50% (for Plains, Southern Xeric, and Eastern Xeric ecoregions) or > 60% (for all other ecoregions) of banks were both ≥ 50% covered by vegetation, roots, wood, or cobble and lacking erosional features such as slumps, sloughs, and fractures.

/e/ Percent of BLM stream and river miles where priority noxious herbaceous species were identified at ≤ 25% of the 42 plots measured along the riparian area.

/f/ Percent of BLM stream and river miles where priority invasive woody species were identified at ≤ 25% of the 42 plots measured along the riparian area.

Table 2-3. RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming	Total
Soil Stabilization and Improvement												
Brush Control	Acres	155	504	4,355	2,345	391	441	35,663	1,346	152	839	**46,191**
Seeding/Planting	Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Soil Stabilization	Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Herbaceous Weed Control	Acres	1,436	16,386	12,954	84,619	19,210	36,506	10,567	57,414	5,216	64,615	**308,923**
Water Management												
Detention and Diversion	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Pipelines	Quantity	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	1	0	**8**
	Miles	0	0	0	0	2.00	1.44	0.96	0	2.75	0	**7.15**
Reservoirs	Quantity	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	**2**
Springs	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	**2**
Water Catchments	Quantity	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	**2**
	Gallons	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	**50**
Wells	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	**2**
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	0	1	0	0	2	7	1	0	0	0	**11**
	Gallons	0	240	0	0	1,850	5,670	500	0	0	0	**8,260**
Program Facilities												
Cattle Guards	Quantity	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	**6**
Fences	Miles	1.59	8.63	0	0	3.46	29.99	5.78	22.02	1.25	0	**72.72**

Note: The sources for these data are the BLM Vegetation Management Action Portal (VMAP) and pesticide use reports. Due to transition from the Rangeland Improvement Project System to VMAP, some data are not represented this fiscal year. Some data are for the fiscal year before the *Public Land Statistics* report fiscal year because projects and treatments started in one fiscal year may not be completed until the next. Data are displayed by administrative state boundaries, which differ from geographic state boundaries. For example, BLM Montana administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota, too.

Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Administrative State	Reforestation /a/			Stand Productivity /b/	Genetic Tree Improvement /c/	Stand Improvement /d/			Stand Conversion /e/	Pruning /f/
	Planting	Site Preparation	Protection	Fertilization	Planted	Release	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning		
Alaska	0	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	235	0	0	0	507	539	20	2,353	90
Colorado	0	20	0	0	0	0	265	211	0	265
Idaho	577	614	127	0	0	0	315	204	150	78
Montana	114	0	114	0	0	0	3,247	884	0	0
Nevada	10	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	11,929	35,883	4,215	0	5,973	34,032	1,060	4,188	0	428
–Eastern /g/	0	27,679	0	0	0	27,697	43	124	0	258
–Western /h/	11,929	8,204	4,215	0	5,973	6,335	1,017	4,064	0	170
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	991	112	0	0
Wyoming	11	224	0	0	0	880	2,110	145	390	70
Total	**12,641**	**37,184**	**4,456**	**0**	**5,973**	**35,419**	**8,527**	**5,764**	**3,020**	**931**
Group Total	**60,254 (Reforestation)**					**49,710 (Stand Improvement)**				

Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2023 –concluded

Note: The unit of measure for all columns is acres.

/a/ Reforestation is the reestablishment of forest cover, either naturally or artificially.

/b/ Stand productivity is a cultural practice to improve the growth of trees.

/c/ Genetic tree improvement is the use of genetically improved seeds or plants when performing reforestation.

/d/ Stand improvement is an intermediate treatment made to improve the composition, structure, condition, health, and growth of forest or woodland stands. These treatments include release, precommercial thinning, or commercial thinning.

/e/ Stand conversion is a change from one silvicultural system or from one tree species to another.

/f/ Pruning is the cutting of lower branches on trees to improve wood quality or reduce fire hazard.

/g/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and all public lands in the State of Washington.

/h/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Table 2-5. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Administrative State	Shrub/Scrub	Herbaceous	Deciduous Forest	Evergreen Forest	Mixed Forest
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Arizona	10,445,418	646,824	4,979	544,622	803
California	11,952,077	1,681,213	10,100	599,556	70,347
Colorado	4,526,265	548,837	420,594	2,663,529	24,190
Idaho	7,162,582	3,951,588	18,575	542,658	2,913
Montana	3,036,318	4,468,468	8,436	752,154	5,287
Nevada	34,584,922	5,412,284	19,015	3,897,062	8,499
New Mexico	9,747,083	2,954,590	757	651,873	461
Oregon	9,865,576	3,580,310	11,865	2,156,892	170,515
Utah	16,343,445	1,296,468	62,871	3,189,911	6,412
Wyoming	14,774,968	2,350,721	26,764	436,028	9,700
Total	**122,438,653**	**26,891,303**	**583,957**	**15,434,285**	**299,126**

Table 2-5. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

Administrative State	Woody Wetlands	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	Barren Land	Open Water	Other
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Arizona	21,589	9,087	434,920	7,338	53,093
California	17,174	18,577	1,715,649	29,403	133,286
Colorado	26,882	12,159	60,931	17,822	43,352
Idaho	17,401	11,319	26,129	12,390	74,385
Montana	9,496	39,107	9,052	18,648	29,828
Nevada	42,126	25,599	1,712,495	7,543	146,484
New Mexico	6,881	4,964	53,518	4,603	79,130
Oregon	45,101	40,452	133,372	31,862	136,588
Utah	41,549	32,424	1,624,820	23,342	137,622
Wyoming	22,109	29,576	324,598	5,400	73,039
Total	**250,310**	**223,263**	**6,095,483**	**158,349**	**906,805**

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on public lands in the contiguous 48 states. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these habitats in concert with state wildlife agencies and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of wildlife species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (e.g., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities). For the purposes of this table, the term "habitat" represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) reflected in: Dewitz, J., 2023, National Land Cover Database (NLCD) 2021 Products: U.S. Geological Survey data release, https://doi.org/10.5066/P9JZ7AO3. Acres of BLM land are newly derived from Surface Management Agency data (BLM National Operations Center, 2023). Administrative state boundaries are newly derived from BLM administrative unit boundary polygons (BLM National Operations Center, 2023). For BLM administrative states, Montana includes North Dakota and South Dakota; New Mexico includes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; Oregon includes Washington; and Wyoming includes Nebraska. Geographic information system technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands. All reported acres are rounded. Totals reflect the sum of unrounded acres.

Table 2-6. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Administrative State	Shrub/ Scrub	Grassland/ Herbaceous	Deciduous Forest	Evergreen Forest	Mixed Forest
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Alaska	17,896,375	1,348,000	1,807,360	9,204,473	2,021,287

Administrative State	Woody Wetlands	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	Barren Land	Sedge/ Herbaceous	Dwarf Shrub
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Alaska	1,472,113	2,324,331	2,348,316	10,708,564	18,250,571

Administrative State	Moss/ Lichens	Open Water	Other	Total
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Alaska	4,809	655,232	1,215,848	**69,257,278**

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on public lands in Alaska. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these habitats in concert with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of wildlife species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (e.g., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities). For the purposes of this table, the term "habitat" represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) reflected in the U.S. Geological Survey National Land Cover Database 2016. Acres of BLM land are newly derived from BLM Surface Management Agency data (BLM National Operations Center, 2023). Administrative state boundaries are newly derived from BLM administrative unit boundary polygons (BLM National Operations Center, 2023). Geographic information system technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands. All reported acres are rounded. The total reflects the sum of unrounded acres.

Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Administrative State	Plan for T&E Species Recovery /a/	Inventory Wildlife/Plan Habitat /a/	Inventory Lake/Wetland Areas /b/	Inventory Streams/Riparian Areas /b/
	Plans	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Miles*
Alaska	0	202,400	1,216	46
Arizona	21	111,735	3	30
California	10	84,824	406	70
Colorado	34	905,042	601	931
Eastern States	0	1,477	0	3
Idaho	0	931,112	121	284
Montana	2	400,333	872	343
Nevada	2	1,759,768	97	87
New Mexico	52	98,803	12	87
Oregon	0	2,956,510	271	621
Utah	1	225,883	78	21
Wyoming	5	1,742,438	357	119
Total	**127**	**9,420,325**	**4,034**	**2,642**

Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Administrative State	Implement T&E Species Recovery Actions /a/	Implement Conservation for Non-ESA Species /a/	Apply Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments /b/	Apply Lake/Wetland Treatments /b/	Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments /b/
	Actions	*Actions*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Miles*
Alaska	8	0	0	0	12
Arizona	181	93	9,225	16	3
California	320	448	10,075	716	32
Colorado	332	1,003	19,774	11,488	155
Eastern States	1	2	0	0	3
Idaho	68	44	43,865	0	22
Montana	464	193	22,324	143	31
Nevada	225	422	11,788	0	2
New Mexico	65	139	23,245	36	25
Oregon	128	225	31,006	6,178	50
Utah	90	120	13,073	0	42
Wyoming	218	251	11,435	312	23
Total	**2,100**	**2,940**	**195,810**	**18,889**	**400**

Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Administrative State	Native Plant Materials Collection /a/	Construct Shrub/Grass/ PJ/Forest Projects /b/	Maintain Shrub/Grass/ PJ/Forest Projects /b/	Construct Lake/Wetland/ Stream/Riparian Projects /b/	Maintain Lake/Wetland/ Stream/Riparian Projects /b/
	Collections	*Projects*	*Projects*	*Projects*	*Projects*
Alaska	69	0	0	16	5
Arizona	0	7	113	4	55
California	334	18	147	29	184
Colorado	33	141	703	237	552
Eastern States	6	0	0	0	0
Idaho	27	0	6	8	25
Montana	20	8	210	845	247
Nevada	129	8	29	6	33
New Mexico	162	105	1,146	27	437
Oregon	115	1	107	18	106
Utah	0	3	139	10	43
Wyoming	8	29	263	66	43
Total	**903**	**320**	**2,863**	**1,266**	**1,730**

Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Administrative State	Monitor Species Populations /a/	Monitor Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments /b/	Monitor Terrestrial Habitat /b/	Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat /b/	Monitor Stream/ Riparian Habitat /b/
	Number	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Miles*
Alaska	2,786	0	1,074,960	105,935	299
Arizona	391	0	831,778	5	119
California	2,934	13,858	526,252	1,515	530
Colorado	3,829	62,636	2,383,800	20,409	1,055
Eastern States	236	10	1,147	2	4
Idaho	4,923	3,000	162,252	69	2,369
Montana	3,045	444	772,114	768	338
Nevada	580	1,000	2,188,043	357	449
New Mexico	1,055	21,637	1,295,175	1,049	257
Oregon	5,658	5,985	211,431	616	334
Utah	2,937	27,855	339,413	16	139
Wyoming	8,949	44,918	4,694,770	184	525
Total	**37,323**	**181,343**	**14,481,135**	**130,925**	**6,418**

Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of activities and practices in the BLM for fish, wildlife, plant, and threatened and endangered species (T&E species) conservation. Information is representative of FY 2023 reported accomplishments, as derived from the BLM Management Information System.

/a/ All BLM subactivities.

/b/ Subactivities 1160 (Aquatic Habitat Management), 1170 (Wildlife Habitat Management), and 6300 (Western Oregon Resources Management).

Table 2-8. EMERGENCY FIRE STABILIZATION AND REHABILITATION PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

	Number /a/	Acres Treated /b/	Activities /c/	Expenditures /d/
Alaska	0	0	0	$7,297
Arizona	6	371	1	475,561
California	14	8,698	2	1,140,731
Colorado	9	0	1	399,777
Fire and Aviation	NA	NA	NA	10,094,693 /e/
Idaho	50	673,297	31	2,375,035
Montana	1	0	3	1,035,735
Nevada	50	96,183	50	7,012,504
New Mexico	0	0	0	46,169
Oregon	29	12,744	37	9,078,377
Utah	27	0	2	2,458,481
Washington	14	1,789	6	1,295,645
Wyoming	0	0	0	14,000
Total	**200**	**793,082**	**133**	**$35,434,005**

/a/ The number of projects equals the number of funded emergency stabilization (ES) and burned area rehabilitation (BAR) projects for a given fiscal year. An area that received both ES and BAR actions is counted as one project to prevent double counting.

/b/ Includes the acres of ES and BAR actions implemented, including seeding, soil stabilization (other than seeding), and invasive species inventory and treatment. Note, some actions may occur within the same treatment footprint.

/c/ Activities represent a key workload associated with ES and BAR projects, such as treatment effectiveness monitoring, closures, cultural survey, planning and project management, facility repair, and fence repair. Note, activities are measured as a unit of individual accomplishment; for example, one grazing closure, one monitoring project, 1 mile of fence repair.

/d/ Includes expenditures in FY 2023 for treatments, monitoring, and inventory/assessment; these may include funding for actions approved in prior years, as well as planning costs for FY 2023 fires. Total does not include indirect support, other national program oversight, interagency agreements, and database development costs (approximately $945,550). The total includes emergency stabilization, regular BAR appropriations, disaster relief funding, and BAR Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funding.

/e/ The acquisition costs for seed are centralized and tracked through the Fire and Aviation cost center. Total expenditures included $10,094,693.

PART 3

COMMERCIAL USES AND REVENUES GENERATED

The demands placed on public lands grow in tandem with the number and diversity of people the BLM serves. To meet these demands, the BLM continues to ensure accountability to users of public lands, while emphasizing responsible use.

The BLM continues its longstanding commitment to make land available for authorized private sector activities, such as recreation, energy and mineral commodity extraction, livestock forage use, sawtimber harvest, and other related land use authorizations and land dispositions. The BLM strives to receive a fair return for taxpayers on such transactions, consistent with existing laws. The BLM also strives to protect the public lands from long-term environmental impairment or the creation of unfunded taxpayer liabilities.

The BLM administers approximately 244.4 million surface acres of public land, about one-tenth of the land in the United States, and approximately 712.9 million acres of onshore federal mineral estate located on or underlying both federal surface ownerships and privately owned lands. The BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development and conducts federal authority cadastral surveys on all federal interest lands, including American Indian trust lands.

Tables 3-1 through 3-24 show the essential outputs of various interrelated programs that provide commercial uses. Tables 3-25 through 3-32 display outcome-oriented information in terms of receipts or payments and the allocation of funds generated from commercial use activities on public lands. Table 3-33 presents a financial update of the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act. Table 3-35 presents information on compliance with diligent development and continued operation of federal coal leases.

Please note that only receipts and payments collected by the BLM are listed. Revenues derived from BLM energy and mineral activities are available at the Department of the Interior's Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) website. Data from the onshore federal mineral revenues generated by the BLM and collected by the ONRR, including royalties, rents, and bonus bids, and revenue data for Indian mineral owners from mineral operations on American Indian trust lands are not included in this publication.

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM Lands Patented			
Airport			
None	0	0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Carey Act			
None	0	0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Color-of-Title			
Eastern States	17	29	$0
Total	**17**	**29**	**$0**
Desert Land Entry			
None	0	0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /a/			
None	0	0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Exchanges (Act of Congress)			
None	0	0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Exchanges (36 CFR 254.1)			
None	0	0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Grand Total Exchanges	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Reclamation Homestead			
None	0	0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Recreation and Public Purposes			
Montana	1	16	$0
Nevada	2	244	2,210
Total	**3**	**260**	**$2,210**

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM Lands Patented—continued			
Sales (SNPLMA) /b/			
Nevada	26	255	$73,026,808
Total	**26**	**255**	**$73,026,808**
Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA) /c/			
Arizona	1	20	$1,400,000
California	1	4	45,500
Colorado	4	452	888,001
Nevada	3	41	10,000
Wyoming	1	25	7,500
Total	**10**	**542**	**$2,351,001**
Sales (Various Acts of Congress)			
None	0	0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Grand Total Sales	**36**	**797**	**$75,377,809**
State Grants			
None	0	0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Patents (Various Acts of Congress)			
Montana	1	80	$0
Total	**1**	**80**	**$0**
Total BLM Lands Patented (excluding Alaska conveyances)	**57**	**1,166**	**$75,380,019**

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
Alaska Conveyances			
State Selections (Alaska Statehood Act) /d/			
State Selection Patents	33	506,785	$0
State Selection Approvals (TA) /e/	1	187	0
Total	**34**	**506,972**	**$0**
Native Selections (43 CFR 2650) /f/			
Patents	16	183,843	$0
Interim Conveyances (IC) /g/	0	0	0
Total	**16**	**183,843**	**$0**
Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Patents /h/			
Patents	0	0	$0
Interim Conveyances (IC) /g/	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Certificates of Allotment /i/			
Native Allotments (43 CFR 2561) /j/	0	0	$0
Native Veteran Allotments (43 CFR 2568) /k/	6	960	0
Total	**6**	**960**	**$0**
Other Conveyances			
None	0	0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Total Alaska Conveyances	**56**	**691,775**	**$0**
Grand Total BLM Lands Patented (including Alaska conveyances)	**113**	**692,941**	**$75,380,019**

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
Federal Minerals Patented			
Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA)			
None	0	0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Exchanges (Act of Congress)			
None	0	0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Conveyance of Federal Mineral Interests (Sec. 209 FLPMA)			
Idaho	1	321	$0
Total	**1**	**321**	**$0**
Minerals (43 CFR 3860)			
None	0	0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Other			
None	0	0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Grand Total Federal Minerals Patented	**1**	**321**	**$0**

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

Note: Purchase money includes all revenues collected by the BLM during the fiscal year from all ongoing cases leading to patent; however, this money is not always received in the same fiscal year the patent is issued. Purchase money is not always deposited in the appropriate depository (bank) in the same fiscal year the money is collected. Purchase money enters into the land exchange process because exchanges must result in equal value given and received by both parties; this means that purchase money (equalization payment) is sometimes collected from the proponent or paid by the BLM to ensure an equitable exchange.

/a/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701). See Table 5-8a and Table 5-8b, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions.

/b/ Sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.

/c/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of FLPMA (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713).

/d/ State selections: Issued to the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339), as amended.

/e/ Tentative approval (TA): Conveyance granting to the State of Alaska legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land, provided by the Alaska Statehood Act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.

/f/ Native selections: Issued to Alaska Native corporations under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).

/g/ Interim conveyance (IC): Conveyance granting to the recipient legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land, provided by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land

/h/ Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-468; 96 Stat. 2556).

/i/ Certificate of allotment (COA): Document that passes title for Native allotments. These are issued in a restricted status. The BLM issues the COA to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), which holds the title in trust for the allottee. While the allotment title is held in trust status, the lands are inalienable, meaning that they cannot be seized for debt and are not subject to taxation. They also cannot be sold or encumbered without BIA approval.

/j/ Native allotment certificates issued to individual Natives of Alaska under the act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197), as amended August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 954; 43 U.S.C. 270-1 through 270-3).

/k/ Native veteran allotment certificates issued pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), as amended; Section 432 of Public Law 105-276 (43 U.S.C. 1629g); Section 301 of Public Law 106-559; the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 197), as amended (42 Stat. 415; 70 Stat. 954; 43 U.S.C. 270-1 through 270-3).

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2023

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Minerals & Combinations	Total
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
1909–1948 /a/							
Alabama	4,412	63,586	9,563	0	2,889	0	80,450
Alaska	6,501	10,823	1,095	0	773	0	19,192
Arizona	2,547,517	4,403	27,497	0	0	101,880	2,681,297
Arkansas	1,107	1,520	15,043	85	40	0	17,795
California	2,352,070	3,005	156,783	0	23	1,864	2,513,745
Colorado	4,271,042	1,348,288	215,423	0	38,494	0	5,873,247
Florida	1,154	0	2,304	71,259	520	0	75,237
Idaho	1,291,163	11,749	4,940	270,036	216,060	0	1,793,948
Illinois	634	120	0	0	0	0	754
Iowa	359	0	0	0	0	0	359
Kansas	54,384	0	1,421	0	0	0	55,805
Louisiana	1,223	0	17,105	0	3,844	0	22,172
Michigan	1,935	0	3,261	0	0	0	5,196
Minnesota	235	0	0	8	0	0	243
Mississippi	974	0	10,231	0	0	0	11,205
Missouri	166	0	0	0	0	0	166
Montana	3,993,640	6,658,554	987,472	11,290	17,788	150	11,668,894
Nebraska	72,964	0	3,253	0	0	0	76,217
Nevada	242,717	960	1,119	0	80	40	244,916
New Mexico	6,378,118	614,779	112,995	680	70,673	2,092,091	9,269,336
North Dakota	134,578	4,636,851	11,915	0	1,164	40	4,784,548
Ohio	38	0	0	0	0	744	782
Oklahoma	48,781	0	10,917	0	0	0	59,698
Oregon	1,639,742	5,598	14,369	0	480	0	1,660,189

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Minerals & Combinations	Total
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
1909–1948 /a/—concluded							
South Dakota	1,565,802	187,722	6,328	0	0	0	1,759,852
Utah	856,083	215,528	98,922	21,576	8,157	1,680	1,201,946
Washington	262,444	14,535	2,518	0	384	400	280,281
Wisconsin	1,546	0	0	0	0	0	1,546
Wyoming	9,541,179	2,297,363	376,906	32,037	17,341	257	12,265,083
Total 1909–1948	**35,272,508**	**16,075,384**	**2,091,380**	**406,971**	**378,710**	**2,199,146**	**56,424,099**
Fiscal Period /b/							
1949-1950	363,466	24,868	18,287	1,138	7,662	4,235	419,656
1951-1960	1,258,347	64,204	650,841	5,075	109,323	36,586	2,124,376
1961-1970	2,103,335	44,578	893,114	559	498,973	30,663	3,571,222
1971-1980	2,914,664	9,344	186,689	340	185,764	49,784	3,346,585
1981-1990	2,694,395	16,609	294,416	439	159,006	166,558	3,331,423
1991-2000	368,178	8,647	272,749	0	92,220	53,756	795,550
2001-2010	562,664	9,909	113,790	1,053	58,230	6,776	752,422
2011-2020	59,237	0	6,374	0	81,303	1,060	147,974
2021	23,951	0	0	0	0	0	23,951
2022	8,673	0	0	0	0	0	8,673
2023	1,037	0	0	0	0	0	1,037
Total 1949–2023	**10,357,947**	**178,159**	**2,436,260**	**8,604**	**1,192,481**	**349,418**	**14,522,869**
Grand Total /c/	**45,630,455**	**16,253,543**	**4,527,640**	**415,575**	**1,571,191**	**2,548,564**	**70,946,968**

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

Note: Data before 1949 were tabulated from incomplete records. The data include patents issued on both BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands. See Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, for additional minerals data.

/a/ Minerals began to be reserved with the Coal Lands Act of March 3, 1909. More laws expanding on this act and covering additional minerals were subsequently enacted.

/b/ As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30 each year.

/c/ Does not include 165,712 stockraising homesteads comprising approximately 33,626,607 acres that reserved all minerals to the United States. Some of these homesteads were entered but not patented. The homestead laws were repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701).

Table 3-3. RIGHTS-OF-WAY WORKLOAD, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Administrative State	Case Actions Processed /a/	Grants Issued /b/	Total Workload /c/
Alaska	8	18	26
Arizona	25	65	90
California	44	72	116
Colorado	125	107	232
Eastern States	0	1	1
Idaho	38	63	101
Montana	38	83	121
Nevada	88	138	226
New Mexico	255	799	1,054
Oregon	65	67	132
Utah	62	162	224
Wyoming	629	285	914
Total	**1,377**	**1,860**	**3,237**

/a/ Rights-of-way grants (including communication site leases) assigned, canceled/terminated, denied, relinquished, or withdrawn.

/b/ Includes both new grants and renewed and amended grants.

/c/ Includes both case actions processed and grants issued.

Table 3-4. NUMBER OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY (INCLUDING SOLAR AND WIND) AND RENTAL RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Administrative State	FLPMA/Other /a/		FLPMA/Energy /b/		Mineral Leasing Act /c/		Total /d/	
	Number	*Rental Receipts*	*Number*	*Rental Receipts*	*Number*	*Rental Receipts*	*Number*	*Rental Receipts*
Alaska	1,107	$345,486	0	$0	258	$687,384	1,365	$1,032,870
Arizona	4,823	4,158,045	13	1,524,788	295	471,843	5,131	6,154,676
California	8,627	19,277,370	61	10,650,821	319	4,034,463	9,007	33,962,654
Colorado	6,964	2,730,166	1	28,600	1,407	1,162,743	8,372	3,921,509
Eastern States	45	1,313	0	0	20	0	65	1,313
Idaho	6,057	3,258,934	9	3,902	122	180,524	6,188	3,443,360
Montana	5,571	277,408	0	0	357	150,309	5,928	427,717
Nevada	8,780	7,579,538	28	67,593,423	200	174,018	9,008	75,346,979
New Mexico	13,871	6,219,083	6	509,244	23,966	4,045,651	37,843	10,773,978
Oregon	10,923	1,770,383	2	55,522	28	326,515	10,953	2,152,420
Utah	5,449	3,907,735	6	294,842	1,427	952,169	6,882	5,154,746
Wyoming	11,696	10,021,746	13	1,085,427	7,645	3,920,898	19,354	15,028,071
Total	**83,913**	**$59,547,207**	**139**	**$81,746,569**	**36,044**	**$16,106,517**	**120,096**	**$157,400,293**

/a/ Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701) nonenergy rights-of-way. Communication site rental is included in the rental receipt column.

/b/ FLPMA energy (solar and wind) rights-of-way.

/c/ Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185) rights-of-way.

/d/ Total of FLPMA nonenergy, FLPMA solar and wind, and Mineral Leasing Act rights-of-way.

Source: Legacy Rehost System (LR2000) and Mineral and Land Records System (MLRS).

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Geographic State	Type	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2022		FY 2023 Authorizations						
				Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2023	
		Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*		*Number*	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*
Alaska	Permits	58	11,220	5	20	$11,993	43	9,169	20	2,071
	Leases	16	61	5	1	20,052	0	0	21	62
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	Permits	24	787	3	13	3,085	4	2	23	798
	Leases	20	659	2	64	255,355	0	0	22	723
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	Permits	708	16,646	6	8	90,921	10	60	704	16,594
	Leases	194	4,454	1	4	9,319	1	80	194	4,378
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	Permits	15	130,005	2	129,907	1,037	1	10	16	259,902
	Leases	7	1,637	3	1,604	30,554	0	0	10	3,241
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	Permits /a/	1	0	0	0	131	0	0	1	0
	Leases	1	46	0	0	20,250	0	0	1	46
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	Permits	81	681	2	23	17,751	1	1	82	703
	Leases	14	136	0	0	6,043	1	1	13	135
	Easements	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	5

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Geographic State	Type	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2022		FY 2023 Authorizations					Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2023	
				Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated			
		Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*		*Number*	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*
Montana	Permits	22	488	1	1	$3,450	9	138	14	351
	Leases	11	600	0	0	46,754	1	40	10	560
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	Permits	32	5,397	2	6	4,901	4	4	30	5,399
	Leases	8	4,839	3	41	5,191	1	1	10	4,879
	Easements	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
New Mexico	Permits	14	7,423	3	2	10,626	3	427	14	6,998
	Leases	6	1,426	0	0	13,500	0	0	6	1,426
	Easements	1	42	0	0	0	0	0	1	42
North Dakota	Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	Permits	61	848	1	80	2,845	4	67	58	861
	Leases	41	44,122	0	0	52,080	0	0	41	44,122
	Easements	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Geographic State	Type	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2022		FY 2023 Authorizations					Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2023	
				Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated			
		Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*		*Number*	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*
South Dakota	Permits	1	25	0	0	$2,856	0	0	1	25
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	Permits /b/	14	67	4	36	7,921	3	12	15	91
	Leases	10	345	0	0	8,904	1	3	9	342
	Easements	1	543	0	0	0	0	0	1	543
Washington	Permits	8	22	0	0	5,666	0	0	8	22
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Permits	22	1,036	4	20	4,500	3	14	23	1,042
	Leases	14	112	0	0	19,349	0	0	14	112
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**Permits**	**1,061**	**174,645**	**33**	**130,116**	**$167,683**	**85**	**9,904**	**1,009**	**294,857**
	Leases	**342**	**58,437**	**14**	**1,714**	**$487,351**	**5**	**125**	**351**	**60,026**
	Easements	**8**	**596**	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**596**
Grand Total		**1,411**	**233,678**	**47**	**131,830**	**$655,034**	**90**	**10,029**	**1,368**	**355,479**

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

Note: Authorizations in this table occur under 43 CFR 2920, which authorizes uses not specifically authorized under other laws or regulations and not specifically forbidden by law. Residential, agricultural, industrial, and commercial uses may be authorized. Revenue collected reflects monies actually received during the fiscal year.

/a/ The actual acreage is 0.18 acres. Due to rounding, it is reported as 0.

/b/ As a result of an audit, the cumulative authorization figures for September 30, 2022, were adjusted.

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2022		FY 2023 Authorizations					Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2023	
			Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated			
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*		*Number*	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*
Airport Leases									
Alaska	7	1,295	0	0	$596	0	0	7	1,295
Arizona	2	60	2	498	680	0	0	4	558
California	15	15,687	0	0	0	0	0	15	15,687
Idaho	9	574	0	0	900	0	0	9	574
Nevada	15	3,273	0	0	18,655	0	0	15	3,273
New Mexico	4	552	0	0	0	0	0	4	552
Oregon	3	173	0	0	200	0	0	3	173
Utah	3	207	0	0	959	0	0	3	207
Wyoming	2	144	0	0	700	0	0	2	144
Total	**60**	**21,965**	**2**	**498**	**$22,690**	**0**	**0**	**62**	**22,463**
Film Permits									
Alaska	0	0	1	3	$0	1	3	0	0
Arizona	6	658	0	0	3,096	4	656	2	2
California	329	7,590	56	11,287	68,782	42	11,278	343	7,599
Colorado	0	0	1	1	2,116	1	1	0	0
Idaho	2	2	0	0	3,915	0	0	2	2
Nevada	38	2,174,443	7	5	6,739	7	7	38	2,174,441
New Mexico	1	1	5	31	4,582	5	31	1	1
Oregon	0	0	2	12	3,192	2	12	0	0
Utah /a/	1	1	26	69	40,236	25	67	2	3
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	**378**	**2,182,696**	**98**	**11,408**	**$132,658**	**87**	**12,055**	**389**	**2,182,049**

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2022		FY 2023 Authorizations						
			Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2023	
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*		*Number*	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*
Hot Springs									
Alaska	1	18	0	0	$0	0	0	1	18
Total	**1**	**18**	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**18**
Public Works Leases									
Nevada	1	13,767	0	0	$0	0	0	1	13,767
Total	**1**	**13,767**	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**13,767**
Reclamation Leases, Licenses, and Deeds									
Arizona	9	8,338	0	0	$0	0	0	9	8,338
Idaho	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Wyoming	3	1,210	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,210
Total	**14**	**9,554**	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**9,554**
Reconveyed Leases and/or Permits									
Arizona	1	1	0	0	$0	0	0	1	1
Nevada	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Oregon	1	52	0	0	0	0	0	1	52
Utah	2	162	0	0	0	0	0	2	162
Washington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wyoming	0	0	1	18	0	0	0	1	18
Total	**6**	**220**	**1**	**18**	**$0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**238**
Recreation and Public Purpose Leases									
Alaska	12	169	0	0	$7,980	1	9	11	160
Arizona	109	20,569	2	498	3,146	2	286	109	20,781
California	186	31,538	0	0	1,195	0	0	186	31,538

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2022		FY 2023 Authorizations					Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2023	
			Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated			
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*		*Number*	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*
Recreation and Public Purpose Leases --concluded									
Colorado	23	1,950	0	0	$1,220	2	6	21	1,944
Eastern States	1	62	0	0	0	0	0	1	62
Idaho	29	8,996	0	0	3,915	0	0	29	8,996
Montana	5	50	0	0	100	0	0	5	50
Nevada	188	13,502	0	0	157,875	1	4	187	13,498
New Mexico	67	3,333	0	0	1,813	1	12	66	3,321
Oregon	27	2,685	0	0	2,886	1	8	26	2,677
South Dakota	3	631	0	0	0	1	8	2	623
Utah	29	3,067	0	0	346	1	607	28	2,460
Washington	13	1,488	0	0	34	0	0	13	1,488
Wyoming	44	3,413	0	0	853	1	76	43	3,337
Total	**736**	**91,453**	**2**	**498**	**$181,363**	**11**	**1,016**	**727**	**90,935**
Recreation Concession/Vendor/ Leases/Permits									
Alaska	79	11,377	0	0	$10,770	1	9	78	11,368
Arizona	2	349	1	12	1,228	0	0	3	361
California	1	5	1	273	42,673	0	0	2	278
Colorado	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Montana	1	905	0	0	4,250	0	0	1	905
Total	**84**	**12,636**	**2**	**285**	**$58,921**	**1**	**9**	**85**	**12,912**
Small Tract Leases									
Idaho	1	1	0	0	$0	0	0	1	1
Total	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2022		FY 2023 Authorizations					Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2023	
			Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated			
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*		*Number*	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*
Special Land Use Permits									
Arizona /b/	1	0	0	0	$0	0	0	1	0
Colorado /b/	1	0	0	0	60,080	0	0	1	0
Nevada	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	40
Wyoming	2	294	0	0	0	0	0	2	294
Total	**5**	**334**	**0**	**0**	**$60,080**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**334**
Mineral Leasing Act Temporary Use Permits /c/									
None	0	0	0	0	$0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Leases to be Defined									
Wyoming	2	953	0	0	$16,000	0	0	2	953
Total	**2**	**953**	**0**	**0**	**$16,000**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**953**
Easements to Other Federal Agency									
Colorado	2	97	0	0	$0	0	0	2	97
Total	**2**	**97**	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**97**
Occupancy Permits									
Montana	10	68	0	0	$0	0	0	10	68
Total	**10**	**68**	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**68**
Trans-Alaska Pipeline System									
Alaska	25	364	14	82	$290,936	10	138	29	308
Total	**25**	**364**	**14**	**82**	**$290,936**	**10**	**138**	**29**	**308**

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2022		FY 2023 Authorizations					Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2023	
			Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated			
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*		*Number*	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*
Grand Total	**1,356**	**2,334,202**	**125**	**12,798**	**$764,276**	**110**	**13,223**	**1,371**	**2,333,777**

Note: The case types unauthorized use, unauthorized development, and unauthorized occupancy are no longer reported in this table as they are not authorizations. This table is for miscellaneous land uses that have been officially authorized.

/a/ As a result of an audit, the cumulative authorization figures as of September 30, 2022, were adjusted.

/b/ Acres reported as zero as a result of rounding.

/c/ Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).

Table 3-7a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2022

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	303	43	1	347
California	182	2	11	195
Colorado	732	22	54	808
Idaho	1,214	58	73	1,345
Montana	2,665	106	99	2,870
Nevada	502	28	57	587
New Mexico	1,221	332	98	1,651
Oregon	692	18	7	717
Utah	990	32	136	1,158
Wyoming	955	97	120	1,172
Total	**9,456**	**738**	**656**	**10,850**
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	320,313	3,060	81	323,454
California	107,929	32	7,096	115,057
Colorado	192,124	2,697	33,939	228,760
Idaho	856,680	3,211	53,013	912,904
Montana	924,203	4,477	16,329	945,009
Nevada	1,076,588	2,791	62,044	1,141,423
New Mexico	1,218,293	14,296	21,554	1,254,143
Oregon	657,333	1,284	3,673	662,290
Utah	535,457	1,055	119,044	655,556
Wyoming	845,908	4,458	108,741	959,107
Total /c/	**6,734,828**	**37,361**	**425,514**	**7,197,703**

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal units months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were generated during FY 2022 (October 2021 to September 2022).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-7b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2022

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	283	13	1	297
California	192	9	8	209
Colorado	327	10	26	363
Idaho	333	23	20	376
Montana	1,303	40	45	1,388
Nevada	6	0	0	6
New Mexico	664	36	26	726
Oregon	514	14	4	532
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,493	139	150	1,782
Total	**5,115**	**284**	**280**	**5,679**
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	111,418	690	180	112,288
California	52,721	580	1,279	54,580
Colorado	30,240	515	1,920	32,675
Idaho	24,454	364	2,792	27,610
Montana	168,342	701	6,394	175,437
Nevada	5,854	0	0	5,854
New Mexico	162,459	840	28,991	192,290
Oregon	57,731	690	645	59,066
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	376,138	4,998	32,798	413,934
Total /d/	**989,357**	**9,378**	**74,999**	**1,073,734**

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ There are no Section 15 lands within the Utah administrative state boundary.

/c/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were generated during FY 2022 (October 2021 to September 2022).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-7c. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2022

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	586	56	2	644
California	374	11	19	404
Colorado	1,059	32	80	1,171
Idaho	1,547	81	93	1,721
Montana	3,968	146	144	4,258
Nevada	508	28	57	593
New Mexico	1,885	368	124	2,377
Oregon	1,206	32	11	1,249
Utah	990	32	136	1,158
Wyoming	2,448	236	270	2,954
Total	**14,571**	**1,022**	**936**	**16,529**
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	431,731	3,750	261	435,742
California	160,650	612	8,375	169,637
Colorado	222,364	3,212	35,859	261,435
Idaho	881,134	3,575	55,805	940,514
Montana	1,092,545	5,178	22,723	1,120,446
Nevada	1,082,442	2,791	62,044	1,147,277
New Mexico	1,380,752	15,136	50,545	1,446,433
Oregon	715,064	1,974	4,318	721,356
Utah	535,457	1,055	119,044	655,556
Wyoming	1,222,046	9,456	141,539	1,373,041
Total /c/	**7,724,185**	**46,739**	**500,513**	**8,271,437**

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were generated during FY 2022 (October 2021 to September 2022).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	313	43	1	357
California	208	1	22	231
Colorado	792	22	57	871
Idaho	1,262	60	75	1,397
Montana	2,707	107	102	2,916
Nevada	510	27	61	598
New Mexico	1,249	338	109	1,696
Oregon	695	19	7	721
Utah	1,100	41	149	1,290
Wyoming	960	102	124	1,186
Total	**9,796**	**760**	**707**	**11,263**
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	335,784	2,309	81	338,174
California	123,350	25	11,498	134,873
Colorado	208,352	1,674	38,282	248,308
Idaho	935,762	3,807	58,437	998,006
Montana	911,475	4,003	18,107	933,585
Nevada	1,284,560	2,247	83,530	1,370,337
New Mexico	1,246,727	13,387	17,687	1,277,801
Oregon	678,561	1,368	3,748	683,677
Utah	646,218	2,007	141,704	789,929
Wyoming	923,586	4,952	117,008	1,045,546
Total /c/	**7,294,375**	**35,779**	**490,082**	**7,820,236**

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were generated during FY 2023 (October 2022 to September 2023).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	287	13	1	301
California	187	8	11	206
Colorado	339	9	26	374
Idaho	329	22	20	371
Montana	1,405	38	56	1,499
Nevada	7	0	0	7
New Mexico	666	38	27	731
Oregon	562	13	5	580
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,512	140	151	1,803
Total	**5,294**	**281**	**297**	**5,872**
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	112,261	690	731	113,682
California	46,963	407	2,473	49,843
Colorado	29,501	240	2,788	32,529
Idaho	24,116	337	2,816	27,269
Montana	198,776	598	13,279	212,653
Nevada	16,403	0	0	16,403
New Mexico	164,718	807	28,995	194,520
Oregon	63,960	581	2,185	66,726
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	374,195	4,272	31,069	409,536
Total /d/	**1,030,893**	**7,932**	**84,336**	**1,123,161**

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ There are no Section 15 lands within the Utah administrative state boundary.

/c/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were generated during FY 2023 (October 2022 to September 2023).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8c. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	600	56	2	658
California	395	9	33	437
Colorado	1,131	31	83	1,245
Idaho	1,591	82	95	1,768
Montana	4,112	145	158	4,415
Nevada	517	27	61	605
New Mexico	1,915	376	136	2,427
Oregon	1,257	32	12	1,301
Utah	1,100	41	149	1,290
Wyoming	2,472	242	275	2,989
Total	**15,090**	**1,041**	**1,004**	**17,135**
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	448,045	2,999	812	451,856
California	170,313	432	13,971	184,716
Colorado	237,853	1,914	41,070	280,837
Idaho	959,878	4,144	61,253	1,025,275
Montana	1,110,251	4,601	31,386	1,146,238
Nevada	1,300,963	2,247	83,530	1,386,740
New Mexico	1,411,445	14,194	46,682	1,472,321
Oregon	742,521	1,949	5,933	750,403
Utah	646,218	2,007	141,704	789,929
Wyoming	1,297,781	9,224	148,077	1,455,082
Total /c/	**8,325,268**	**43,711**	**574,418**	**8,943,397**

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were generated during FY 2023 (October 2022 to September 2023).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-9a. GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF DECEMBER 6, 2023

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	394	490,889	98,000
California	278	230,731	96,830
Colorado	1,067	547,980	86,346
Idaho	1,487	1,302,541	193,178
Montana	2,813	1,121,705	25,914
Nevada	660	2,058,420	501,463
New Mexico	1,406	1,624,914	73,510
Oregon	785	963,677	127,674
Utah	1,415	1,204,062	307,756
Wyoming	1,198	1,457,446	386,329
Total	**11,503**	**11,002,365**	**1,897,000**
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	414	483,943	99,240
California	259	145,747	49,249
Colorado	1,088	550,110	87,740
Idaho	1,498	1,297,721	193,168
Montana	2,817	1,123,456	26,183
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	755	2,155,091	550,180
New Mexico	1,417	1,635,139	74,779
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	791	960,413	127,086
South Dakota	4	243	0
Utah	1,475	1,206,093	307,595
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,203	1,454,620	385,295
Total /d/	**11,721**	**11,012,576**	**1,900,515**

/a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example, BLM California also administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and BLM Montana also administers all BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota. For this reporting year, these are the most accurate data available. The BLM regularly reviews data accuracy, reliability, and completeness between administrative and geographic states and its use with the Rangeland Administration System, which results in updates to available data.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that could be authorized on public lands. These differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

Table 3-9a. GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF DECEMBER 6, 2023 –concluded

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

/d/ An authorization may allow for use in more than one geographic state and is counted once for each respective administrative state.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-9b. GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE ON GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS AS OF DECEMBER 6, 2023

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	352	152,069	6,630
California	271	85,488	9,375
Colorado	422	42,706	3,990
Idaho	383	31,063	817
Montana	1,563	224,474	17,743
Nevada	8	29,419	385
New Mexico	763	213,298	3,517
Oregon	710	89,099	3,885
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,742	458,100	8,365
Total	**6,214**	**1,325,716**	**54,707**
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	352	152,069	6,630
California	270	84,953	9,375
Colorado	422	42,706	3,990
Idaho	384	31,058	817
Montana	1,017	143,726	17,722
Nebraska	80	592	0
Nevada	759	29,954	385
New Mexico	17	213,166	3,514
North Dakota	10	9,279	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	447	54,842	3,163
South Dakota	467	72,134	21
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Washington	269	34,257	722
Wyoming	1,725	456,849	8,365
Total /e/	**6,223**	**1,325,717**	**54,707**

/a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example, BLM California also administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and BLM Montana also administers all BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota. For this reporting year, these are the most accurate data available. The BLM regularly reviews data accuracy, reliability, and completeness between administrative and geographic states and its use with the Rangeland Administration System, which results in updates to available data.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that could be authorized on public lands. These differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

Table 3-9b. GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE ON GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS AS OF DECEMBER 6, 2023 –concluded

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

/d/ There are no Section 15 lands within the Utah administrative state boundary.

/e/ An authorization may allow for use in more than one geographic state and is counted once for each respective administrative state.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-9c. GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES IN FORCE AS OF DECEMBER 6, 2023

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	746	642,958	104,630
California	549	316,219	106,205
Colorado	1,489	590,686	90,336
Idaho	1,870	1,333,604	193,995
Montana	4,376	1,346,179	43,657
Nevada	668	2,087,839	501,848
New Mexico	2,169	1,838,212	77,027
Oregon	1,495	1,052,776	131,559
Utah	1,415	1,204,062	307,756
Wyoming	2,940	1,915,546	394,694
Total	**17,717**	**12,328,081**	**1,951,707**
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	766	636,012	105,870
California	529	230,700	58,624
Colorado	1,510	592,816	91,730
Idaho	1,882	1,328,779	193,985
Montana	3,834	1,267,182	43,905
Nebraska	80	592	0
Nevada	1,514	2,185,045	550,565
New Mexico	1,434	1,848,305	78,293
North Dakota	10	9,279	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	1,238	1,015,255	130,249
South Dakota	471	72,377	21
Utah	1,475	1,206,093	307,595
Washington	269	34,257	722
Wyoming	2,928	1,911,469	393,660
Total /d/	**17,944**	**12,338,293**	**1,955,222**

/a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example, BLM California also administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and BLM Montana also administers all BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota. For this reporting year, these are the most accurate data available. The BLM regularly reviews data accuracy, reliability, and completeness between administrative and geographic states and its use with the Rangeland Administration System, which results in updates to available data.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that could be authorized on public lands. These differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

Table 3-9c. GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES IN FORCE AS OF DECEMBER 6, 2023–concluded

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

/d/ An authorization may allow for use in more than one geographic state and is counted once for each respective administrative state.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-10a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2021 (MARCH 1, 2021, TO FEBRUARY 28, 2022)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	615	57	2	674
California	409	12	23	444
Colorado	1,131	40	93	1,264
Idaho	1,596	85	96	1,777
Montana	4,176	149	162	4,487
Nevada	541	25	59	625
New Mexico	1,893	378	129	2,400
Oregon	1,238	36	10	1,284
Utah	1,081	35	137	1,253
Wyoming	2,537	252	275	3,064
Total	**15,217**	**1,069**	**986**	**17,272**
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	431,983	3,673	261	435,917
California	163,994	390	8,263	172,647
Colorado	222,250	3,132	35,904	261,286
Idaho	883,763	3,610	58,246	945,619
Montana	1,151,045	5,345	25,163	1,181,553
Nevada	1,079,870	2,215	71,960	1,154,045
New Mexico	1,259,865	14,188	48,982	1,323,035
Oregon	722,367	1,874	4,402	728,643
Utah	526,844	1,461	119,615	647,920
Wyoming	1,212,699	9,871	140,824	1,363,394
Total /c/	**7,654,680**	**45,759**	**513,620**	**8,214,059**

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by billing year 2021 (March 1, 2021, to February 28, 2022).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-10b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2022 (MARCH 1, 2022, TO FEBRUARY 28, 2023)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	597	54	2	653
California	397	12	24	433
Colorado	1,130	37	90	1,257
Idaho	1,592	82	96	1,770
Montana	4,122	149	161	4,432
Nevada	538	30	60	628
New Mexico	1,921	368	125	2,414
Oregon	1,230	32	12	1,274
Utah	1,095	38	150	1,283
Wyoming	2,488	238	270	2,996
Total	**15,110**	**1,040**	**990**	**17,140**
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	423,704	2,784	261	426,749
California	163,715	488	9,222	173,425
Colorado	212,558	3,258	38,681	254,497
Idaho	892,755	4,038	58,090	954,883
Montana	1,050,170	4,710	24,596	1,079,476
Nevada	1,094,370	2,933	69,539	1,166,842
New Mexico	1,363,624	14,696	49,529	1,427,849
Oregon	692,808	1,722	4,729	699,259
Utah	563,431	1,452	137,322	702,205
Wyoming	1,194,966	9,413	135,358	1,339,737
Total /c/	**7,652,101**	**45,494**	**527,327**	**8,224,922**

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by billing year 2022 (March 1, 2022, to February 28, 2023).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCT, AND NONWOOD FOREST PRODUCT SALES, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Administrative State	Timber Sales /a/	Wood Product Sales /b/	Nonwood Forest Product Sales /c/	Total
Alaska	$0.00	$8,020.00	$0.00	$8,020.00
Arizona	0.00	50.00	880.84	930.84
California	1,754.24	11,832.22	5,729.66	19,316.12
Colorado	163,538.26	29,838.00	28,769.00	222,145.26
Idaho	957,355.24	17,914.50	23,835.70	999,105.44
Montana	542,137.41	3,989.83	650.00	546,777.24
Nevada	0.00	44,394.00	131,413.50	175,807.50
New Mexico	0.00	11,321.00	1,444.00	12,765.00
Oregon	70,390,788.34	30,547.85	101,282.41	70,522,618.60
–Eastern /d/	39,456.20	5,377.40	9,476.00	54,309.60
–Western /e/	70,351,332.14	25,170.45	91,806.41	70,468,309.00
Utah	0.00	39,589.64	113,291.91	152,881.55
Wyoming	3,481.50	15,879.75	11,786.00	31,147.25
Total	**$72,059,054.99**	**$213,376.79**	**$419,083.02**	**$72,691,514.80**
Total Timber and Wood Product Sales	**$72,272,431.78**			

Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCT, AND NONWOOD FOREST PRODUCT SALES, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

Note: This table does not include values associated with the BLM's stewardship contracting authority. Negative values appear in parentheses.

/a/ This includes all original (parent) sawtimber sale values offered during FY 2023. The column includes sales offered using Forms 5450-3, 5450-4, 5450-25, 5450-26, as well as sawtimber sales using Forms 5450-5 and 5450-24. Also includes Good Neighbor Authority sales of $161,554.20 in Colorado, $863,309.70 in Idaho, ($38,296.96) in Montana, and $3,451.25 in Wyoming.

/b/ Includes fuelwood, posts, poles, and other wood products.

/c/ Includes Christmas trees, cactus, seeds, yucca, pinyon nuts, mushrooms, yew bark, transplants, and other nonwood forest products or vegetal materials.

/d/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.

/e/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Source: BLM Timber Sale Information System.

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2023

State	Total Number of Sawtimber Sales /a/	Sawtimber Offered MBF /a/	Total Value Sawtimber /a/	Average Price Per MBF /b/	Other SFP MBF /c/	Total Volume MBF /d/	Non-Special Authorities Biomass GTON /e/	Special Authorities /f/	
								Sawtimber MBF	Biomass GTON
Alaska	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	0	0	1,380	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	2	0	0
California	7	206	1,754.24	100.95	242	448	19,579	0	0
Colorado	10	165	1,984.06	12.00	9	174	5,617	6,243	935
Idaho	18	2,815	94,045.54	35.45	385	3,200	7,925	5,115	0
Montana	12	2,588	580,434.37	164.99	4	2,592	7,731	757	1,442
Nevada	0	0	0.00	0.00	24	24	8,427	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	2,526	0	0
Oregon	540	258,939	70,390,788.34	263.75	1,016	259,955	16,586	0	0
–Eastern /g/	6	717	39,456.20	57.10	4	721	1,925	0	0
–Western /h/	534	258,222	70,351,332.14	264.29	1,012	259,234	14,661	0	0
Utah	0	0	0.00	0.00	147	147	11,307	0	0
Wyoming	5	1	30.25	30.25	47	48	4,096	3,439	0
Total	**592**	**264,714**	**$71,069,036.80**	**$268.47**	**1,874**	**266,588**	**85,177**	**15,554**	**2,377**

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

Note: Some numbers may be slightly off due to rounding. Negative values appear in parentheses.

1 MBF = 1,000 board feet; 1 board foot measures 1 foot in length by 1 foot in width by 1 inch in thickness. All sawtimber volumes listed are in MBF units; however, the contracts may have been offered as MBF, 100 cubic feet units (CCF), or tons, based on local market trends, and have been converted to MBF for this table. Conversion factors used were 1 MBF = 1.6 CCF = 6 tons.

/a/ This includes all original (parent) sawtimber sale volumes offered and modifications to volumes under contract in FY 2023. The column includes sales offered using BLM Forms 5450-3, 5450-4, 5450-25, 5450-26, as well as sawtimber sales using Forms 5450-5 and 5450-24. Values do not include biomass offered through timber sales. The following state did not sell its entire volume offered (actual volume sold is in parentheses): Idaho (2,015 MBF).

/b/ The purpose of the average price per MBF is to provide an idea of market values for the year. Values from negative modifications are not used in this calculation. If the values from negative modifications from the previous year's sales were included, the resultant average price per MBF would present an inaccurate measure of market prices for the current year. These values cannot be derived mathematically from the table data presented.

/c/ Includes posts, poles, and other special forest products (SFPs), as well as all free use that can convert to MBF.

/d/ This column adds "Sawtimber Offered" and "Other SFP," converted to one common measure (MBF).

/e/ This column includes both biomass and fuelwood sales converted into GTON (green tons). One cord of fuelwood is equal to 1.7 GTON of biomass. Biomass includes the limbs, tops, needles, leaves, and other woody parts of trees and woody plants grown in a forest, woodland, or rangeland environment. Volumes associated with the BLM's stewardship contracting are not included in this column.

/f/ Special authorities list volumes for forest product sales using Stewardship Contracting Authority or Good Neighbor Authority (GNA). In FY 2023, Colorado had 4,930 MBF under GNA and 1,313 MBF and 935 GTON under Stewardship Contracting Authority. Idaho had 5,115 MBF under GNA. Montana had (307) MBF and (58) GTON under GNA and 1,064 MBF and 1,500 GTON under Stewardship Contracting Authority. Wyoming had 188 MBF under GNA and 3,251 MBF under Stewardship Contracting Authority.

/g/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.

/h/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Sources: Timber Sale Information System and Stewardship Contracting Information Database.

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2023

	Leases as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Accepted Bonus Bid*
Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases					
Public Domain					
Arkansas	17	2,482			
California	24	2,293			
Colorado	194	58,567			
Kansas	50	10,555			
Louisiana	17	1,290			
Michigan	2	200			
Mississippi	1	40			
Montana	241	71,330			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	717	188,035			
North Dakota	33	6,496			
Oklahoma	188	13,460			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Utah	140	47,166			
Wyoming	566	120,092			
Total	**2,203**	**525,323**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	60	25,199			
Colorado	4	896			
Illinois	1	130			
Kansas	10	1,755			
Kentucky	3	671			
Louisiana	1	120			
Michigan	2	117			
Mississippi	11	3,476			
Montana	4	1,003			
New York	2	750			
North Dakota	28	3,969			
Ohio	14	2,468			
Oklahoma	36	7,897			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
Texas	10	3,566			
Utah	1	40			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	11	1,480			
Total	**204**	**55,206**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Accepted Bonus Bid*
Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	77	27,681			
California	24	2,293			
Colorado	198	59,463			
Illinois	1	130			
Kansas	60	12,310			
Kentucky	3	671			
Louisiana	18	1,410			
Michigan	4	317			
Mississippi	12	3,516			
Montana	245	72,333			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	717	188,035			
New York	2	750			
North Dakota	61	10,465			
Ohio	14	2,468			
Oklahoma	224	21,357			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Texas	10	3,566			
Utah	141	47,206			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	577	121,572			
Total	**2,407**	**578,529**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases					
Acquired Lands					
Colorado	1	320			
Kansas	199	40,594			
Louisiana	1	40			
Michigan	1	200			
Ohio	1	68			
Oklahoma	1	160			
Texas	1	106			
Wyoming	4	995			
Total	**209**	**42,483**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Accepted Bonus Bid*
Total Pre-Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /b/ /c/	**2,616**	**621,012**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Reform Act Leases					
Public Domain					
Alabama	12	1,521			
Arizona	2	3,040			
Arkansas	127	91,115			
California	60	28,177			
Colorado	966	837,655			
Idaho	13	15,877			
Kansas	7	1,120			
Louisiana	74	6,617			
Michigan	7	789			
Mississippi	27	2,337			
Montana	322	152,414			
Nebraska	1	80			
Nevada	126	192,567			
New Mexico	2,033	951,761			
North Dakota	471	116,628			
Oklahoma	255	23,870			
Oregon	93	151,155			
South Dakota	92	37,949			
Utah	1,030	1,173,973			
Wyoming	5,482	4,595,799			
Total	**11,200**	**8,384,444**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	4	967			
Arkansas	174	149,510			
California	1	40			
Colorado	165	104,593			
Illinois	6	1,371			
Kansas	22	5,526			
Kentucky	13	9,234			
Louisiana	180	104,789			
Michigan	57	22,249			

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Accepted Bonus Bid*
Reform Act Leases—continued					
Acquired Lands—continued					
Mississippi	138	57,485			
Montana	60	27,279			
Nebraska	3	760			
New Mexico	4	1,520			
New York	1	102			
North Dakota	564	247,727			
Ohio	91	7,836			
Oklahoma	122	39,198			
Oregon	3	1,703			
Pennsylvania	7	4,595			
South Dakota	47	12,122			
Texas	317	189,900			
Utah	9	1,047			
Virginia	13	8,963			
West Virginia	6	9,538			
Wyoming	45	14,060			
Total	**2,052**	**1,022,114**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Summary: Reform Act Leases					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alabama	16	2,488			
Arizona	2	3,040			
Arkansas	301	240,625			
California	61	28,217			
Colorado	1,131	942,248			
Idaho	13	15,877			
Illinois	6	1,371			
Kansas	29	6,646			
Kentucky	13	9,234			
Louisiana	254	111,406			
Michigan	64	23,038			
Mississippi	165	59,822			
Montana	382	179,693			
Nebraska	4	840			

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Accepted Bonus Bid*
Summary: Reform Act Leases—continued					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands—continued					
Nevada	126	192,567			
New Mexico	2,037	953,281			
New York	1	102			
North Dakota	1,035	364,355			
Ohio	91	7,836			
Oklahoma	377	63,068			
Oregon	96	152,858			
Pennsylvania	7	4,595			
South Dakota	139	50,071			
Texas	317	189,900			
Utah	1,039	1,175,020			
Virginia	13	8,963			
West Virginia	6	9,538			
Wyoming	5,527	4,609,859			
Total	**13,252**	**9,406,558**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Reform Act Future Interest Leases					
Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	10	1,052			
Colorado	1	160			
Kansas	39	9,672			
North Dakota	1	40			
Oklahoma	16	2,110			
Texas	30	5,878			
Total	**97**	**18,912**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Total Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /d/ /e/	**13,349**	**9,425,470**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Inflation Reduction Act Leases					
Public Domain					
Kansas	18	5,317	18	5,317	$70,830
Louisiana	3	89	3	89	222,339
New Mexico	19	3,279	19	3,279	78,740,891
North Dakota	9	2,352	9	2,352	299,884
Wyoming	67	69,031	67	69,031	14,218,085
Total	**116**	**80,068**	**116**	**80,068**	**$93,552,029**

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Accepted Bonus Bid*
Inflation Reduction Act Leases—continued					
Acquired Lands					
Michigan	1	40	1	40	$560
North Dakota	24	11,381	24	11,381	17,155,319
Total	**25**	**11,421**	**25**	**11,421**	**$17,155,879**
Summary: Inflation Reduction Act Leases					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Kansas	18	5,317	18	5,317	$70,830
Louisiana	3	89	3	89	222,339
Michigan	1	40	1	40	560
New Mexico	19	3,279	19	3,279	78,740,891
North Dakota	33	13,733	33	13,733	17,455,203
Wyoming	67	69,031	67	69,031	14,218,085
Total	**141**	**91,489**	**141**	**91,489**	**$110,707,908**
Total Inflation Reduction Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /f/ /g/	**141**	**91,489**	**141**	**91,489**	**$110,707,908**
Competitive General Services Administration Oil and Gas Leases /h/					
Public Domain					
California	1	69			
Nebraska	8	6,721			
Total	**9**	**6,790**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Competitive Protective Leases /i/					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	3	1,330			
California	2	72			
Colorado	1	320			
Kentucky	1	700			
Louisiana	7	12,894			
Nebraska	2	950			
New Mexico	1	27			
North Dakota	9	1,288			
Ohio	1	113			
Oklahoma	2	2,768			
Texas	6	2,258			

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Accepted Bonus Bid*
Competitive Protective Leases /i/—continued					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Utah	3	145			
Wyoming	1	80			
Total	**39**	**22,945**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Competitive National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska Leases /j/					
Public Domain					
Alaska	293	2,593,249			
Total	**293**	**2,593,249**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Competitive Naval Oil Shale Reserve Leases /k/					
Public Domain					
Colorado	4	8,389			
Total	**4**	**8,389**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Total Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /l/	**16,451**	**12,769,344**	**141**	**91,489**	**$110,707,908**
Pre-EPAct Competitive Geothermal Leases /m/					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	31	42,607			
Nevada	31	26,558			
New Mexico	1	280			
Utah	6	5,128			
Total	**69**	**74,573**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
EPAct Competitive Geothermal Leases /n/					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	25	28,414	0	0	$0
Colorado	2	1,204	0	0	0
Idaho	2	2,379	0	0	0
Nevada	210	498,320	0	0	0
New Mexico	4	11,870	0	0	0
Oregon	5	4,195	5	4,195	34,324
Utah	27	61,408	2	3,045	191,096
Total	**275**	**607,790**	**7**	**7,240**	**$225,420**
Total Competitive Geothermal Leases	**344**	**682,363**	**7**	**7,240**	**$225,420**

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Accepted Bonus Bid*
Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases	**16,795**	**13,451,707**	**148**	**98,729**	**$110,933,328**

Note: The three righthand columns of this table do not apply to leases authorized before the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (Reform Act), except for those leases that had been pending issuance owing to litigation or appeal.

The data for this table come from the automated Mineral & Land Records System (MLRS). The MLRS is a dynamic system that is frequently updated.

/a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the three righthand columns of this table.

/b/ Leases issued before the Reform Act.

/c/ This is the total of all pre-Reform Act leases and pre-Reform Act future interest leases.

/d/ Leases issued under the Reform Act.

/e/ This is the total of all Reform Act leases and Reform Act future interest leases.

/f/ Leases issued under the Inflation Reduction Act.

/g/ This is the total of all Inflation Reduction Act leases.

/h/ Leases issued under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for lands previously withdrawn or reserved from the public domain that are no longer needed by the agency for which the lands were withdrawn or reserved and that have been declared excess or surplus by the General Services Administration.

/i/ Leases issued in accordance with the provisions of the Attorney General Opinion of April 2, 1941 (i.e., these leases must have the consent of the jurisdictional agency, must have drainage of oil and/or gas wells located on adjacent lands, and must not be subject to leasing under any leasing act).

/j/ Leases issued under the Interior Appropriations Act, FY 1981, for lands within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.

/k/ Leases issued under the Defense Authorization Act, FY 1998, for lands within Oil Shale Reserve Numbers 1 and 3.

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

/l/ This is the grand total of all pre-Reform Act leases, Reform Act leases, Inflation Reduction Act leases, and all other competitive oil and gas leases; however, it does not include competitive geothermal leases.

/m/ Leases issued under the Geothermal Steam Act.

/n/ Leases issued under the Geothermal Steam Act, as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2023

	Total as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*
Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases				
Public Domain				
Alabama	3	558		
Alaska	28	42,487		
Arkansas	12	2,648		
California	78	20,036		
Colorado	601	506,285		
Kansas	25	7,568		
Louisiana	33	8,014		
Michigan	2	222		
Mississippi	1	4		
Montana	673	816,798		
Nebraska	3	159		
Nevada	15	11,980		
New Mexico	2,971	2,013,059		
North Dakota	30	7,616		
Oklahoma	176	27,494		
South Dakota	11	5,305		
Utah	655	505,577		
Wyoming	1,883	891,743		
Total	**7,200**	**4,867,553**	**NA**	**NA**
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	19	15,826		
California	7	878		
Colorado	11	3,958		
Kansas	2	996		
Kentucky	5	6,704		
Louisiana	8	10,697		
Maryland	4	2,637		
Michigan	24	4,467		
Mississippi	26	17,329		
Montana	36	14,941		
Nebraska	3	136		
New Mexico	1	620		
North Dakota	47	28,181		
Ohio	8	2,802		
Oklahoma	34	10,975		
Texas	17	23,587		
Utah	7	1,263		

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*
Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases—continued				
Acquired Lands—continued				
Virginia	3	7,273		
West Virginia	22	29,855		
Wyoming	16	3,754		
Total	**300**	**186,879**	**NA**	**NA**
Summary: Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	3	558		
Alaska	28	42,487		
Arkansas	31	18,474		
California	85	20,914		
Colorado	612	510,243		
Kansas	27	8,564		
Kentucky	5	6,704		
Louisiana	41	18,711		
Maryland	4	2,637		
Michigan	26	4,689		
Mississippi	27	17,333		
Montana	709	831,739		
Nebraska	6	295		
Nevada	15	11,980		
New Mexico	2,972	2,013,679		
North Dakota	77	35,797		
Ohio	8	2,802		
Oklahoma	210	38,469		
South Dakota	11	5,305		
Texas	17	23,587		
Utah	662	506,840		
Virginia	3	7,273		
West Virginia	22	29,855		
Wyoming	1,899	895,497		
Total	**7,500**	**5,054,432**	**NA**	**NA**

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*
Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases				
Public Domain				
Alabama	2	606		
Arkansas	1	40		
California	25	5,571		
Colorado	664	393,391		
Kansas	1	480		
Louisiana	6	423		
Michigan	11	13,915		
Montana	282	173,065		
Nevada	20	7,998		
New Mexico	1,299	806,297		
North Dakota	94	53,463		
Oklahoma	119	16,907		
South Dakota	33	14,389		
Utah	404	307,948		
Wyoming	2,898	1,396,414		
Total	**5,859**	**3,190,907**	**NA**	**NA**
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	2	845		
Arkansas	4	2,238		
California	1	42		
Colorado	34	17,362		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	6	2,415		
Michigan	18	8,455		
Mississippi	9	6,706		
Montana	46	43,551		
Nebraska	1	9		
New Mexico	4	834		
North Dakota	143	132,036		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	33	11,236		
South Dakota	1	760		
Texas	18	18,985		
Utah	3	324		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	38	14,947		
Total	**368**	**274,284**	**NA**	**NA**

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*
Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	4	1,451		
Arkansas	5	2,278		
California	26	5,613		
Colorado	698	410,753		
Kansas	1	480		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	12	2,838		
Michigan	29	22,370		
Mississippi	9	6,706		
Montana	328	216,616		
Nebraska	1	9		
Nevada	20	7,998		
New Mexico	1,303	807,131		
North Dakota	237	185,499		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	152	28,143		
South Dakota	34	15,149		
Texas	18	18,985		
Utah	407	308,272		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	2,936	1,411,361		
Total	**6,227**	**3,465,191**	**NA**	**NA**
Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases				
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	3	359		
Colorado	5	540		
Kansas	2	400		
Louisiana	3	9,044		
Michigan	3	1,241		
Mississippi	1	395		
North Dakota	6	1,110		
Texas	2	4,615		
Wyoming	3	511		
Total	**28**	**18,215**	**NA**	**NA**
Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/	**13,755**	**8,537,838**	**NA**	**NA**

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*
Reform Act Leases				
Public Domain				
Alabama	1	281		
Arizona	1	1,161		
Arkansas	2	9,427		
California	10	12,649		
Colorado	80	87,550		
Louisiana	2	132		
Michigan	2	200		
Mississippi	3	240		
Montana	35	13,129		
Nevada	164	374,376		
New Mexico	8	4,635		
North Dakota	29	10,331		
Oklahoma	2	125		
Oregon	9	19,902		
South Dakota	3	2,480		
Utah	188	293,321		
Wyoming	358	316,962		
Total	**897**	**1,146,901**	**NA**	**NA**
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	6	8,418	0	0
Colorado	6	4,900	0	0
Louisiana	2	433	0	0
Michigan	8	3,469	0	0
Montana	12	6,728	0	0
North Dakota	24	13,461	0	0
Ohio	33	4,942	2	143
Texas	9	14,894	0	0
Total	**100**	**57,245**	**2**	**143**

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*
Summary: Reform Act Leases				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	1	281	0	0
Arizona	1	1,161	0	0
Arkansas	8	17,845	0	0
California	10	12,649	0	0
Colorado	86	92,450	0	0
Louisiana	4	565	0	0
Michigan	10	3,669	0	0
Mississippi	3	240	0	0
Montana	47	19,857	0	0
Nevada	164	374,376	0	0
New Mexico	8	4,635	0	0
North Dakota	53	23,792	0	0
Ohio	33	4,942	2	143
Oklahoma	2	125	0	0
Oregon	9	19,902	0	0
South Dakota	3	2,480	0	0
Texas	9	14,894	0	0
Utah	188	293,321	0	0
Wyoming	358	316,962	0	0
Total	**997**	**1,204,146**	**2**	**143**
Reform Act Future Interest Leases				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	1	547		
Total	**1**	**547**	**NA**	**NA**
Total Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /c/	**998**	**1,204,693**	**2**	**143**
Total Oil and Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/	**14,753**	**9,742,531**	**2**	**143**

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

	Total as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*
Geothermal Leases				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
California	13	10,858	0	0
Nevada	138	330,541	1	4,543
New Mexico	2	2,867	2	2,867
Oregon	14	10,401	0	0
Utah	20	50,776	0	0
Washington	1	4,965	0	0
Total	**188**	**410,408**	**3**	**7,410**
Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases	**14,941**	**10,152,939**	**5**	**7,553**

Note: The two righthand columns of this table do not apply to leases authorized before the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (Reform Act), except for those leases that had been pending issuance owing to litigation or appeal.

The data for this table come from the automated Mineral & Land Records System (MLRS). The MLRS is a dynamic system that is frequently updated.

/a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the two righthand columns of this table.

/b/ Leases issued before the Reform Act.

/c/ Leases issued under the Reform Act.

/d/ This is the total of all pre-Reform Act and Reform Act noncompetitive oil and gas leases; it does not include noncompetitive geothermal leases.

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

	Total as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*
Private Leases /b/				
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	2	120	0	0
Colorado	2	328	0	0
Indiana	2	68	0	0
Kansas	6	1,492	0	0
Kentucky	39	9,401	0	0
Louisiana	2	48	0	0
Mississippi	1	482	0	0
Nebraska	1	210	0	0
New York	1	158	0	0
North Dakota	4	585	0	0
Ohio	146	17,830	1	80
Oklahoma	7	924	0	0
Pennsylvania	60	4,254	0	0
Tennessee	2	736	0	0
Texas	4	1,135	0	0
Utah	3	770	0	0
West Virginia	190	20,617	0	0
Total	**472**	**59,158**	**1**	**80**
Exchange Leases /c/				
Public Domain				
California	65	11,830		
Colorado	19	9,421		
Kansas	21	18,027		
Montana	91	27,200		
New Mexico	305	121,977		
North Dakota	9	4,226		
Wyoming	68	19,774		
Total	**578**	**212,455**	**NA**	**NA**
Renewal Leases /d/				
Public Domain				
California	127	36,390		
Colorado	114	101,886		
Louisiana	1	103		
Montana	119	37,546		

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*
Renewal Leases /d/—continued				
Public Domain—continued				
New Mexico	382	92,855		
North Dakota	9	8,982		
Oklahoma	7	273		
Utah	5	5,315		
Wyoming	335	86,110		
Total	**1,099**	**369,460**	**NA**	**NA**
Class III Reinstatement Leases /e/				
Public Domain				
California	1	80		
Wyoming	2	194		
Total	**3**	**274**	**NA**	**NA**
Act of 1930 Rights-of-Way Leases /f/				
Public Domain				
Colorado	90	7,281		
Montana	6	76		
Nebraska	3	165		
New Mexico	2	679		
North Dakota	5	535		
Utah	3	1,299		
Wyoming	74	2,832		
Total	**183**	**12,867**	**NA**	**NA**

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of 1934 Leases /g/				
Acquired Lands				
Colorado	1	711		
Kansas	50	10,749		
North Dakota	11	2,232		
Oklahoma	26	5,005		
Texas	74	10,922		
Total	**162**	**29,619**	**NA**	**NA**
Relinquishment Act of 1919 Leases /h/				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	1	640		
Total	**1**	**640**	**NA**	**NA**
Grand Total Other Oil and Gas Leases /i/	**2,498**	**684,473**	**1**	**80**
Geothermal Private Leases /j/				
Acquired Lands				
Nevada	1	48		
Total	**1**	**48**	**NA**	**NA**
Grand Total of All Other Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases	**2,499**	**684,521**	**1**	**80**

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

Note: The data for this table come from the automated Mineral & Land Records System (MLRS). The MLRS is a dynamic system that is frequently updated.

/a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the two righthand columns of this table.

/b/ An existing oil and gas lease, between private parties, now managed by the Federal Government when the mineral estate was purchased as part of a Federal Government land acquisition.

/c/ A lease issued before August 8, 1946, for a term of 20 years, or renewal thereof; or a lease that was issued in exchange for a 20-year lease.

/d/ A lease issued for a term of 20 years, or any renewal thereof; or renewed for a new 20-year lease.

/e/ A lease arising from an abandoned placer mining claim reinstated under the provision of Class III of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 and concurrently converted to an oil and gas lease.

/f/ A lease issued under the act of May 21, 1930, which authorizes the leasing of oil and gas deposits under certain rights-of-way to the owner of the right-of-way or any assignee thereof.

/g/ A lease issued on lands acquired by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (FFMC) under the FFMC Act of 1934.

/h/ A lease issued under the Relinquishment Act of 1919.

/i/ This is the total of all other oil and gas leases; it does not include other geothermal leases.

/j/ An existing geothermal lease, between private parties, now managed by the Federal Government when the mineral estate was purchased as part of a Federal Government land acquisition.

Table 3-16. NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	APDs /a/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged
Alaska	13	9	9	1
Arkansas	1	0	2	0
California	9	68	22	374
Colorado	105	84	145	12
Illinois	0	0	0	2
Kansas	0	0	4	35
Louisiana	15	16	18	18
Mississippi	0	2	1	1
Montana	20	1	49	22
Nebraska	0	0	0	2
Nevada	2	2	0	0
New Mexico	2,354	1,352	1,430	364
North Dakota	82	160	144	3
Ohio	0	0	3	0
Oklahoma	5	4	17	25
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	1
South Dakota	2	0	2	2
Tennessee	0	0	0	0
Texas	32	5	10	28
Utah	252	107	276	140
West Virginia	0	0	1	2
Wyoming	627	296	573	369
Total	**3,519**	**2,106**	**2,706**	**1,401**

Table 3-16. NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	GDPs /b/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged
California	0	2	1	0
Nevada	12	7	5	0
New Mexico	0	0	1	0
Utah	10	4	0	0
Total	**22**	**13**	**7**	**0**

Note: The oil and gas data come from the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS). The geothermal data come from the Geothermal Resources Automated Support System (GRASS). Both are dynamic systems that are frequently updated. This reflects the best available FY 2023 permit and well data from AFMSS, supplemented by state and field office updates and verifications.

/a/ APDs = applications for permit to drill.

/b/ GDPs = geothermal drilling permits.

Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units in Effect /a/	Producible and Service Holes /b/	Producible and Service Completions /b/	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Alabama	0	28	28	19	4,198
Alaska	8	144	170	46	108,656
Arkansas	5	198	210	246	121,649
California	29	5,961	5,968	308	77,996
Colorado	131	7,498	7,540	2,140	1,456,097
Idaho	0	0	0	2	2,333
Illinois	2	13	13	7	1,501
Indiana	0	2	2	2	68
Kansas	10	362	364	422	105,777
Kentucky	0	160	160	54	32,916
Louisiana	4	400	425	157	56,202
Maryland	0	9	9	0	0
Michigan	5	170	170	58	28,622
Mississippi	7	112	115	72	35,373
Montana	37	2,395	2,400	1,351	637,768
Nebraska	0	25	25	18	8,185
Nevada	5	97	97	38	29,122
New Mexico	208	32,463	37,435	6,758	3,808,022
New York	0	6	6	4	1,010
North Dakota	32	3,068	3,091	1,413	599,217
Ohio	0	588	589	234	33,835
Oklahoma	16	455	473	952	146,987
Pennsylvania	0	207	207	63	4,677
South Dakota	3	69	70	68	29,705
Tennessee	0	0	0	2	736

Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023–continued

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES–continued

Geographic State	Units in Effect /a/	Producible and Service Holes /b/	Producible and Service Completions /b/	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Texas	13	548	549	288	185,223
Utah	116	8,377	8,419	1,424	1,032,212
Virginia	0	18	18	17	14,532
West Virginia	1	279	280	148	46,557
Wyoming	507	26,646	27,352	7,330	3,837,731
Total	**1,139**	**90,298**	**96,185**	**23,641**	**12,446,907**

CONTINUING GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units /a/	Injection Wells	Producing Wells	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
California	3	60	202	29	37,936
Nevada	28	33	59	47	54,425
New Mexico	0	10	4	2	2,781
Oregon	1	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	7	10	7	7,569
Total	**33**	**110**	**275**	**85**	**102,711**

Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023–concluded

/a/ Data come from the Mineral & Land Records System (MLRS). Since FY 2009, the BLM has recategorized data collected for the last two columns of this table. Before FY 2009, the displayed data was categorized as "producible leases," which included leases with the status of (1) held by actual production, (2) held by allocated production, and (3) held by being located in a producing unit. Since FY 2009, the BLM has been reporting the data as "producing leases." This includes leases with the status of (1) held by actual production and (2) held by allocated production. This categorization conforms data reported by the BLM and the Office of Natural Resources Revenue for producing leases.

/b/ Service holes and completions are not necessarily located on producible leases. Data come from the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS). This reflects the best available FY 2023 permit and well data from AFMSS, supplemented by state and field office updates and verifications.

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

	Total as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Accepted Bonus Bid*
Federal Coal Leases					
Competitive Nonregional Lease-by-Application Leases					
Alabama	2	1,770	0	0	$0
Colorado	19	31,111	0	0	0
Montana	5	5,379	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	6,731	0	0	0
North Dakota	8	7,033	0	0	0
Oklahoma /b/	4	6,653	(1)	(760)	0
Utah /c/	10	27,683	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	7,642	0	0	0
Wyoming	38	74,562	0	0	0
Total	**90**	**168,564**	**(1)**	**(760)**	**$0**
Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act Leases					
Montana	19	24,534	0	0	$0
North Dakota	4	3,040	0	0	0
Utah /c/	39	27,990	0	0	0
Wyoming	35	58,946	0	0	0
Total	**97**	**114,510**	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases					
Colorado	4	2,197	0	0	$0
Montana	4	1,038	0	0	0
North Dakota	5	1,750	0	0	0
Utah /c/	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	2,906	0	0	0
Total	**16**	**7,891**	**0**	**0**	**$0**

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Accepted Bonus Bid*
Competitive Regional Leases					
Colorado	12	24,436	0	0	$0
Kentucky	1	315	0	0	0
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah	1	160	0	0	0
Washington	1	241	0	0	0
Wyoming	6	12,237	0	0	0
Total	**28**	**42,214**	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Hardship Leases					
New Mexico	1	4,016	0	0	$0
Total	**1**	**4,016**	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Exchange Leases					
Wyoming	5	4,554	0	0	$0
Total	**5**	**4,554**	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Preference Right Leases					
Colorado	12	23,964	0	0	$0
Montana	2	1,446	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	14,968	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2,129	0	0	0
Utah	5	3,655	0	0	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming	12	33,712	0	0	0
Total	**42**	**80,154**	**0**	**0**	**$0**
All Leases Combined					
Alabama	2	1,770	0	0	$0
Colorado	47	81,708	0	0	0
Kentucky	1	315	0	0	0
Montana	37	37,222	0	0	0
New Mexico	12	25,715	0	0	0
North Dakota	17	11,823	0	0	0
Oklahoma /b/	6	8,782	(1)	(760)	0
Utah /c/	55	59,488	0	0	0
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	7,642	0	0	0
Wyoming	99	186,917	0	0	0
Total	**279**	**421,903**	**(1)**	**(760)**	**$0**

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Accepted Bonus Bid*
Preference Right Lease Applications					
None	0	0	0	0	NA
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Coal Licenses					
Exploration Licenses					
Utah	1	800	0	0	NA
Wyoming	1	23,232	0	0	NA
Total	**2**	**24,032**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Licenses to Mine					
Montana /d/	1	80	1	80	NA
Total	**1**	**80**	**1**	**80**	**NA**
Logical Mining Units					
Colorado	9	76,885	0	0	NA
Montana	4	35,188	0	0	NA
New Mexico	2	40,001	0	0	NA
North Dakota	3	12,965	0	0	NA
Oklahoma	1	293	0	0	NA
Utah	9	76,325	0	0	NA
Wyoming	15	158,360	0	0	NA
Total	**43**	**400,017**	**0**	**0**	**NA**

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

Note: Data for federal coal lease diligent development and continued operation are shown in Table 3-35.

NA = not applicable.

/a/ Authorized leases and licenses are shown, along with those logical mining units (LMUs) that were authorized as of September 30, 2023. Totals include actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the three righthand columns. These columns provide the net number of new leases, licenses, and permits authorized and LMU actions approved with an effective date during the fiscal year. Actions approved during the fiscal year that reduced the quantity or acreage of leases, licenses, or LMUs are shown in parentheses. Pending preference right lease applications are also shown. Acreage totals may differ slightly from other data sources because of the rounding methods used.

/b/ Values reflect the termination, cancellation, expiration, or relinquishment of all or part of a lease, license, preference right lease application, or LMU that was completed during the fiscal year. A termination, cancellation, expiration, or full relinquishment is reflected by a decrease in the lease, license, or LMU acreage and quantity. A partial relinquishment is reflected by a decrease in only the lease, license, or LMU acreage.

/c/ Values reflect adjustments in LR2000 data that were discovered while transitioning to the Mineral & Land Records System.

/d/ Values reflect the issuing of an exploration license or license to mine during the fiscal year.

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

	Total as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Accepted Bonus Bid*
Combined Hydrocarbon Leases					
Utah	17	7,761	0	0	NA
Total	**17**	**7,761**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Phosphate Leases					
Phosphate Competitive Leases					
Florida	4	922	0	0	NA
Idaho	51	33,567	0	0	NA
Montana	1	1,409	0	0	NA
Utah	1	840	0	0	NA
Total	**57**	**36,738**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Phosphate Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Florida	1	61	0	0	NA
Idaho	9	2,542	0	0	NA
Total	**10**	**2,603**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Phosphate Preference Right Leases					
Idaho	28	9,637	0	0	NA
Utah	3	7,278	0	0	NA
Total	**31**	**16,915**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Total Phosphate Leases	**98**	**56,256**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Phosphate Preference Right Lease Applications					
Idaho	1	720	0	0	NA
Total	**1**	**720**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Phosphate Use Permits					
Idaho	5	270	0	0	NA
Total	**5**	**270**	**0**	**0**	**NA**

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Accepted Bonus Bid*
Sodium Leases					
Sodium Competitive Leases					
California	3	4,644	0	0	NA
Wyoming	39	48,102	0	0	NA
Total	**42**	**52,746**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Sodium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Arizona	1	4	0	0	NA
California	2	2,258	0	0	NA
Wyoming	2	477	0	0	NA
Total	**5**	**2,739**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Sodium Preference Right Leases					
California	8	13,945	0	0	NA
Colorado	7	14,644	0	0	NA
Wyoming	20	20,296	0	0	NA
Total	**35**	**48,885**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Total Sodium Leases	**82**	**104,370**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Sodium Use Permit					
California	2	85	0	0	NA
Colorado	1	40	0	0	NA
New Mexico	1	2,360	0	0	NA
Total	**4**	**2,485**	**0**	**0**	**NA**

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Accepted Bonus Bid*
Potassium Leases					
Potassium Competitive Leases					
California	3	5,970	0	0	NA
New Mexico	12	15,431	0	0	NA
Utah	69	142,513	0	0	NA
Total	**84**	**163,914**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
California	1	1,332	0	0	NA
New Mexico	49	61,634	0	0	NA
Utah	3	1,974	0	0	NA
Total	**53**	**64,940**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Potassium Preference Right Leases					
California	2	2,984	0	0	NA
Nevada	1	2,500	0	0	NA
New Mexico	83	108,408	0	0	NA
Utah	6	9,210	0	0	NA
Total	**92**	**123,102**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Total Potassium Leases	**229**	**351,956**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Potassium Preference Right Lease Applications					
New Mexico	52	45,059	0	0	NA
Total	**52**	**45,059**	**0**	**0**	**NA**

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Accepted Bonus Bid*
Gilsonite Leases					
Gilsonite Competitive Leases					
Utah	11	3,155	0	0	NA
Total	**11**	**3,155**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Gilsonite Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Utah	2	68	0	0	NA
Total	**2**	**68**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Gilsonite Preference Right Leases					
Utah	1	477	0	0	NA
Total	**1**	**477**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Gilsonite Mineral Lease Exchanges /b/					
Utah	3	320	0	0	NA
Total	**3**	**320**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Total Gilsonite Leases	**17**	**4,020**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Oil Shale RD&D Leases /c/					
Colorado	1	160	0	0	NA
Utah	1	160	0	0	NA
Total	**2**	**320**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Oil Shale RD&D Preference Lease Areas					
Colorado	1	4,945	0	0	NA
Utah	1	4,960	0	0	NA
Total	**2**	**9,905**	**0**	**0**	**NA**

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Accepted Bonus Bid*
Hardrock – Acquired Lands Leases /d/					
Hardrock Preference Right Leases /d/					
Arkansas	6	457	0	0	NA
California	1	41	0	0	NA
Idaho	1	41	0	0	NA
Illinois	1	183	0	0	NA
Minnesota	1	5	0	0	NA
Missouri /e/	36	33,633	0	0	NA
Montana	0	0	0	0	NA
North Carolina	1	158	0	0	NA
South Carolina	1	1,109	0	0	NA
Virginia	1	355	0	0	NA
Total	**49**	**35,982**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Hardrock Mineral Lease Exchanges /d/					
Utah	2	314	0	0	NA
Total	**2**	**314**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Total Hardrock Leases	**51**	**36,296**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /d/					
Idaho	1	5	0	0	NA
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	NA
Total	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Hardrock – Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /d/					
Colorado	1	171	0	0	NA
Illinois	1	203	0	0	NA
Minnesota	2	11	0	0	NA
Total	**4**	**385**	**0**	**0**	**NA**

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

	Total as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Accepted Bonus Bid*
Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /d/					
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	NA
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**NA**
Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Prospecting Permits /d/					
Minnesota	11	14,046	0	0	NA
Total	**11**	**14,046**	**0**	**0**	**NA**

Note: NA = not applicable.

/a/ The first two columns of this table include authorized leases, licenses, and permits and pending preference right lease applications. The last three columns include new actions during the fiscal year. New actions that increase numbers and acreage, such as new leases, licenses, and permits, are shown without parentheses. New actions that decrease numbers and acreage, such as lease, license, or permit terminations, expirations, or relinquishments, are in parentheses, and the totals are a sum of the increases and decreases.

/b/ These mineral leases were acquired from the State of Utah. They were issued under the rules of the State of Utah, so they do not have standard federal lease terms.

/c/ The research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) oil shale leases have terms and conditions that, if met, may allow them a preference to additional identified lands for commercial development.

/d/ "Hardrock" refers to minerals that are locatable under the 1872 Mining Law when they occur on public domain lands. These minerals are, however, leasable if they occur on acquired federal land or within the national forests in Minnesota. These minerals include copper, nickel, lead, zinc, cadmium, cobalt, gold, silver, garnet, uncommon-variety limestone or clay, platinum, palladium, quartz crystals, semiprecious gemstones, uranium, or other minerals.

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	*Quantity /d/*	*Value*	*Number*	*Quantity /d/*	*Value*
Non-Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	1	600	$1,800	1	600	1,800
	State Total	**1**	**600**	**$1,800**	**1**	**600**	**$1,800**
Arizona	Sand and Gravel	2	128	$96	4	919	$212
	Stone	25	3,754	3,468	51	11,717	11,312
	State Total	**27**	**3,882**	**$3,564**	**55**	**12,636**	**$11,524**
California	Undefined	12	1,961	$1,961	5	5,495,956	$5,582,940
	State Total	**12**	**1,961**	**$1,961**	**5**	**5,495,956**	**$5,582,940**
Colorado	Sand and Gravel	1	924	$1,091	3	13,835	$16,322
	Stone	0	0	0	2	47	691
	State Total	**1**	**924**	**$1.091**	**5**	**13,882**	**$17,013**
Idaho	Clay	2	17	$17	2	17	$17
	Pumice	4	218	830	4	218	830
	Sand and Gravel	42	26,423	27,776	48	27,853	30,626
	Soil	0	0	0	3	1,400	1,330
	Calcium	1	12	144	1	12	144
	Stone	39	149	1,761	69	6,571	7,360
	State Total	**88**	**26,819**	**$30,528**	**127**	**36,071**	**$40,307**
Montana /e/	Undefined	0	0	$0	1	145	$181
	State Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**1**	**145**	**$181**

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	*Quantity /d/*	*Value*	*Number*	*Quantity /d/*	*Value*
Non-Exclusive Sales—continued							
Nevada	Undefined	88	Undefined	$25,740	167	Undefined	$2,309,911
	State Total	**88**	**Undefined**	**$25,740**	**167**	**Undefined**	**$2,309,911**
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	56	97,965	$290,334	96	179,598	$987,790
	Sand and Gravel	8	3,050	8,970	8	3,050	8,970
	Soil	0	0	0	14	10,662	9,703
	Stone	3	32	19	3	32	19
	State Total	**67**	**101,047**	**$299,323**	**121**	**193,342**	**$1,006,482**
Oregon /g/	Pumice	1	200	$150	2	208	$238
	Sand and Gravel	10	313	336	12	346	372
	Stone	4	5,012	2,625	6	7,155	21,699
	State Total	**15**	**5,525**	**$3,111**	**20**	**7,709**	**$22,309**
Utah	Pumice	26	6,208	$4,654	28	9,471	$4,654
	Sand and Gravel	36	20,899	14,188	20	34,011	23,451
	Soil	4	122	49	4	122	49
	Stone	81	26,563	60,563	11	2,214	21,187
	State Total	**147**	**53,792**	**$79,454**	**63**	**45,818**	**$49,341**

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	*Quantity /d/*	*Value*	*Number*	*Quantity /d/*	*Value*
Non-Exclusive Sales—continued							
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	15	175	$6,398	16	175	$7,543
	State Total	**15**	**175**	**$6,398**	**16**	**175**	**$7,543**
Total Non-Exclusive Sales		**461**	**194,725**	**$452,970**	**581**	**5,806,334**	**$9,049,351**
Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Rip Rap	3	4,700	$44,950	4	8,346	$66,271
	Sand and Gravel	1	3	6	1	3	6
	Stone	1	500	1,975	0	0	0
	State Total	**5**	**5,203**	**$46,931**	**5**	**8,349**	**$66,277**
Arizona	Sand and Gravel	1	276,570	$729,000	47	1,531,967	$2,316,355
	Soil	0	0	0	16	96,574	46,558
	Stone	1	28,745	25,000	264	1,824,971	1,834,758
	State Total	**2**	**305,315**	**$754,000**	**327**	**3,453,512**	**$4,197,671**
California	Undefined	7	748,663	$748,663	43	486,311	$598,182
	State Total	**7**	**748,663**	**$748,663**	**43**	**486,311**	**$598,182**
Colorado	Sand and Gravel	1	10,000	$10,900	1	571,472	$44,250
	Stone	1	3,000	44,250	1	51	753
	State Total	**2**	**13,000**	**$55,150**	**2**	**571,523**	**$45,003**

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	*Quantity /d/*	*Value*	*Number*	*Quantity /d/*	*Value*
Exclusive Sales—continued							
Idaho	Sand and Gravel	8	1,381	$2,030	11	7,785	$8,434
	Stone	1	6,869	48,600	5	1,221	23,823
	RipRap	0	0	0	1	2,896	16,621
	State Total	**9**	**8,250**	**$50,630**	**17**	**11,902**	**$48,878**
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	1	25,000	$31,250	5	24,891	$14,394
	State Total	**1**	**25,000**	**$31,250**	**5**	**24,891**	**$14,394**
Nevada	Undefined	14	Undefined	$161,545	77	Undefined	$1,443,872
	State Total	**14**	**Undefined**	**$161,545**	**77**	**Undefined**	**$1,443,872**
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	17	377,894	$1,321,892	85	385,342	$1,910,379
	Pumice	0	0	0	4	72	56
	Sand and Gravel	2	151,000	120,810	41	116,530	184,623
	Soil - Other	1	36,800	22,080	10	1,072	8,701
	Stone	1	2,000	1,800	14	18,986	41,280
	State Total	**21**	**567,694**	**$1,466,582**	**154**	**522,002**	**$2,145,039**
Oregon /g/	Sand and Gravel	0	0	$0	5	229,074	$354,084
	State Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**5**	**229,074**	**$354,084**
Utah	Pumice	2	97,000	$93,740	7	28,397	$13,950
	Sand and Gravel	0	0	0	16	10,987	6,385
	Stone	0	0	0	12	23,316	13,384
	State Total	**2**	**97,000**	**$93,740**	**35**	**62,700**	**$33,719**

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	*Quantity /d/*	*Value*	*Number*	*Quantity /d/*	*Value*
Exclusive Sales—continued							
Wyoming /h/	Undefined	13	7,736	$73,123	150	924,121	$1,041,701
	State Total	**13**	**7,736**	**$73,123**	**150**	**924,121**	**$1,041,701**
Total Exclusive Sales		**76**	**1,777,861**	**$3,481,614**	**820**	**6,294,385**	**$9,988,820**
Free-Use Permits							
Alaska	None	0	0	$0	0	0	$0
	State Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Arizona	Sand and Gravel	2	255,000	$391,350	7	303,693	$517,472
	Soil	1	26,145	18,828	2	1,450	1,856
	Stone	0	0	0	1	26,145	18,828
	State Total	**3**	**281,145**	**$410,178**	**10**	**331,288**	**$538,156**
California	Undefined	7	Undefined	$12,740	0	0	$0
	State Total	**7**	**Undefined**	**$12,740**	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Colorado	Sand and Gravel	1	20	$23	1	39,831	$25,114
	Clay	1	8	9	0	0	0
	State Total	**2**	**28**	**$32**	**1**	**39,831**	**$25,114**

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	*Quantity /d/*	*Value*	*Number*	*Quantity /d/*	*Value*
Free-Use Permits—continued							
Idaho	Sand and Gravel	5	205,900	$208,135	16	147,210	$290,510
	Stone	1	20,000	80,000	1	10,499	10,445
	State Total	**6**	**225,900**	**$288,135**	**17**	**157,709**	**$300,955**
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	1	2,500	$3,125	0	0	$0
	State Total	**1**	**2,500**	**$3,125**	**0**	**0**	**$0**
Nevada	Undefined	41	Undefined	$483,360	71	Undefined	$336,258
	State Total	**41**	**Undefined**	**$483,360**	**71**	**Undefined**	**$336,258**
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	2	58,000	$0	2	58,000	$348,000
	Sand and Gravel	1	1,000	0	5	1,000	2,000
	Stone	2	1,120	1,680	2	1,120	1,680
	State Total	**5**	**60,120**	**$1,680**	**9**	**60,120**	**$351,680**
Oregon /g/	Stone	1	585	$521	7	10,471	$10,405
	State Total	**1**	**585**	**$521**	**7**	**10,471**	**$10,405**
Utah	RipRap	0	0	$0	1	604	$1,418
	Sand and Gravel	2	475,000	401,750	0	0	0
	State Total	**2**	**475,000**	**$401,750**	**1**	**604**	**$1,418**

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	*Quantity /d/*	*Value*	*Number*	*Quantity /d/*	*Value*
Free-Use Permits—continued							
Wyoming /h/	Undefined	17	12,110	$21,280	16	4,672	Undefined
	State Total	**17**	**12,110**	**$21,280**	**16**	**4,672**	**Undefined**
Total Free-Use Permits		**85**	**1,057,388**	**$1,622,801**	**132**	**604,695**	**$1,563,986**
Grand Total		**622**	**3,029,974**	**$5,557,385**	**1,533**	**12,705,414**	**$20,602,157**

Note: Materials were disposed of under the Materials Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601), as amended by the Multiple Use Mining Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 367). Due to a database transition, not all data were represented in time for this report. Therefore, some gaps are noted as "Undefined."

/a/ The data are aggregated into eight standard material groups.

/b/ New disposals this year showing the total quantity and value over the full term of the authorization.

/c/ Reports show quantity and dollar values of production this year from all new and previously issued sale contracts and permits.

/d/ Includes sales and permit data originally reported in both tons and cubic yards. For this table, all data have been converted automatically to cubic yards.

/e/ Includes North Dakota and South Dakota.

/f/ Includes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

/g/ Includes Washington.

/h/ Includes Nebraska.

Sources: The Mineral & Land Records System and the Alaska Land Information System automated databases.

Table 3-21. MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2023

State	Patents Issued		Lode Claims				Placer Claims				Mill Sites			
	BLM No.	*USFS No.*	*BLM No.*	*BLM Acres*	*USFS No.*	*USFS Acres*	*BLM No.*	*BLM Acres*	*USFS No.*	*USFS Acres*	*BLM No.*	*BLM Acres*	*USFS No.*	*USFS Acres*
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Note: BLM = Bureau of Land Management; USFS = U.S. Forest Service. A mineral patent application may contain more than one claim or mill site.

Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579, FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2023

Administrative State	Total Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year /a/	Claims Received During Year	Total at Year End /a/	Active Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year /b/	Claims Closed /c/	Claims Held under FHFC /d/	Active Claims at Year End /e/	Active Claim Acres at Year End /e/
Alaska	125,661	40	125,701	6,956	78	0	6,918	136,595
Arizona	475,719	6,864	482,583	55,940	1,939	0	56,130	1,104,144
California	329,581	3,099	332,680	23,180	4,343	43	23,664	589,198
Colorado	295,934	1,655	297,589	10,748	1,057	24	11,374	227,534
Eastern States /f/	12,057	3	12,060	2	0	0	3	60
Idaho	238,599	2,162	240,761	30,850	1,207	16	29,428	615,622
Montana /g/	248,126	5,900	254,026	28,557	858	9	24,175	486,171
Nevada	1,271,650	28,100	1,299,750	247,187	13,199	0	252,040	5,155,155
New Mexico /h/	202,678	2,018	204,696	10,041	929	10	9,963	216,159
Oregon /i/	180,799	2,061	182,860	10,418	1,418	2	9,329	223,433
Utah	458,875	12,439	471,314	29,987	3,371	0	31,128	649,737
Wyoming /j/	319,804	4,689	324,493	35,233	532	50	38,026	860,870
Total	**4,159,483**	**69,030**	**4,228,513**	**489,099**	**28,931**	**154**	**492,178**	**10,264,678**

/a/ Totals reflect the total numbers of claims ever recorded by the Bureau of Land Management, since passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976. This number does not represent the number of active claims that remain in good standing.

/b/ Active means that the subject claim or site is in good standing under the recording, annual maintenance, and assessment work statutes. It does not refer to any potential activity on the land contained within the claim or site.

Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579, FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

/c/ Represents actions taken during the fiscal year to close case files. Cases are closed when a patent is issued for the mining claim or site, the claim is relinquished, or the claim is declared abandoned and void, or null and void, pursuant to 43 CFR Parts 3830, 3833, 3834, or 3835. Cases closed during any one fiscal year also include claims or sites that were considered void in previous years but that were not actually adjudicated until the present fiscal year.

/d/ Mining claims or sites held under the first half of the mineral entry final certificate (FHFC) for a mineral patent application.

/e/ The amounts of active claims and their respective acreages are derived from the summation of those mining claims and sites that are held under FHFC, those for which the required annual maintenance fee payment was made, and those that are held under a waiver from the payment of the annual maintenance fees. The amounts and acreages cannot be derived mathematically from the table data presented, as these totals can change daily.

/f/ Includes all states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River.

/g/ Includes Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

/h/ Includes New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

/i/ Includes Oregon and Washington.

/j/ Includes Wyoming and Nebraska.

Sources: The BLM Mineral & Land Records System (MLRS) and the Alaska Land Information System automated databases.

Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2016 THROUGH 2023

Administrative State	Notices Reviewed /a/ 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Alaska	1	4	9	2	7	15	12	14
Arizona	64	90	45	55	37	67	54	53
California	16	17	17	7	23	25	31	9
Colorado	18	16	18	15	15	25	17	9
Idaho	9	9	15	9	20	18	14	14
Montana /b/	4	10	4	4	8	9	3	2
Nevada	184	289	210	206	182	267	295	208
New Mexico /c/	8	11	7	10	10	10	6	10
Oregon /d/	40	48	49	33	25	42	31	31
Utah	18	15	13	10	17	29	22	18
Wyoming /e/	17	13	10	14	18	17	12	15
Total	**379**	**522**	**397**	**365**	**362**	**524**	**497**	**383**

Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2016 THROUGH 2023–continued

Administrative State	Plans of Operations Reviewed /f/							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Alaska	3	2	11	6	8	8	6	3
Arizona	7	8	6	2	3	1	3	5
California	9	6	7	4	3	8	3	2
Colorado	3	3	2	3	3	2	4	0
Idaho	1	4	2	5	7	8	8	10
Montana /b/	2	3	1	2	1	7	2	1
Nevada	38	39	46	36	40	56	44	31
New Mexico /c/	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
Oregon /d/	1	4	9	3	5	7	2	2
Utah	3	3	7	3	3	14	2	4
Wyoming /e/	7	12	18	12	13	4	7	8
Total	**75**	**85**	**110**	**76**	**87**	**115**	**81**	**67**

Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2016 THROUGH 2023–concluded

/a/ Notices, including amendments, extensions, and modifications to existing notices, reviewed by the BLM for operations causing a cumulative surface disturbance of less than 5 acres per calendar year (43 CFR 3809.301).

/b/ Includes Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

/c/ Includes New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

/d/ Includes Oregon and Washington.

/e/ Includes Wyoming and Nebraska.

/f/ Plans reviewed by the BLM for operations under wilderness review (43 CFR 3802.1-1); plans reviewed, including modifications and amendments to existing plans, for areas of public lands where the cumulative surface disturbance will exceed 5 acres per calendar year (43 CFR 3809.401 and 3809.430); and plans reviewed for Stockraising Homestead Act lands under 43 CFR 3809.31.

Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEARS 2019 THROUGH 2023

	Federal Helium		Storage and Transmission of Private Helium		Helium Produced from Public Land		Natural Gas/ Liquids Sales	
Fiscal Year	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /a/	Volume in Storage /b/	Operations Receipts /c/	Volume Sold /d/	Fee Sales and Royalty Receipts /e/	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /f/
2019	176	$16,339	2,430	$8,571	1,716	$22,225	3,200	$4,397
2020	160	$15,560	2,249	$12,301	1,629	$23,000	2,299	$2,690
2021	212	$20,987	2,188	$9,359	1,615	$24,240	2,042	$8,147
2022	192	$22,004	2,066	$5,334	1,414	$31,973	1,649	$7,869
2023	0	$0	1,491	$15,820	1,334	$39,119	3,751	$6,986

Note: All receipts are in thousands of dollars; all helium volumes are in million cubic feet (14.65 pounds-force per square inch absolute [psia] and 60 degrees F); all natural gas/liquids volumes are in thousand decatherms (14.73 psia and 60 degrees F). BLM operating expenses for the Federal Helium Program are deducted from revenues. All operations are financed through the revolving Helium Production Fund.

/a/ Open market sales ended in 2018. Figures represent in-kind sales only. Sales of in-kind helium from the Federal Reserve ended in 2022.

/b/ This is the balance of private helium remaining in storage at the end of each fiscal year. Depending on helium demand, this volume can increase or decrease. Government helium in storage as of the end of September 2023 was 1.992 billion cubic feet.

/c/ The storage contracts provide for the collections of contract fees, pipeline connection fees, and reservoir management fees based on stored volumes and the storage activity conducted by the contract holder. The transportation and storage of private company helium serves as a method of providing an adequate supply of crude helium to the private helium purification plants.

/d/ Volumes reported are based on helium contained in gross gas handled and represent only estimates of the volumes of helium sold from federal land.

/e/ Includes revenues for federal helium produced in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. Volumes reported do not correlate directly to revenues. Revenues are based on value received and volume of helium extracted.

/f/ Figures represent sales of natural gas plus natural gas liquids. The FY 2023 volumes sold and sales receipts shown are estimates of the latest data.

Sources: Helium operations statistical report, BLM Collections and Billings System, and BLM Management Information System.

Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES, FROM MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2023

Fiscal Year /a/	Public Land and Materials Sales	Timber Sales	Fees and Commissions	Mineral Leases /b/	Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges	Miscellaneous /c/	Total
May 20, 1785–June 30, 1880	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$208,059,657	$208,059,657
1881–1890	76,923,581	0	13,471,437	0	0	8,873,661	99,268,679
1891–1900	21,312,029	0	9,152,920	0	0	3,027,577	33,492,526
1901–1910	64,777,706	0	16,074,789	0	0	13,242,241	94,094,736
1911–1920	27,940,144	767,589	14,734,586	0	0	23,580,948	67,023,267
1921–1930	6,734,345	7,537,400	7,173,853	76,371,588	0	6,636,922	104,454,108
1931–1940	1,334,320	4,289,226	1,944,753	44,602,550	0	5,813,130	57,983,979
1941–1950	2,197,428	24,711,054	1,228,873	146,207,799	0	25,548,418	199,893,572
1951–1960	23,462,798	208,631,073	9,075,890	1,050,400,101	0	107,926,288	1,399,496,150
1961–1970	28,799,311	478,508,666	36,265,491	4,011,486,592	0	214,394,232	4,769,454,292
1971–1980	56,763,803	1,557,613,025	199,418,739	33,531,838,736	0	509,994,006	35,855,628,309
1981–1990	112,271,638	1,744,202,105	65,496,865	19,193,623,086	0	1,046,408,043	22,162,001,737
1991–2000	150,624,870	974,066,791	11,686,793	114,884,624 /d/	263,059,652	425,745,635	1,940,068,365
2001–2010	3,358,495,651	235,171,573	3,263,957	364,994,746	429,539,231	1,092,712,260	5,484,177,418
2011–2020	999,307,670 /e/	404,242,495	655,640	129,551,240	656,678,856	1,722,300,907 /f/	3,912,736,808
2021	149,169,466 /e/	59,400,329	17,279	17,154,954	100,820,256	231,211,071 /f/	557,773,355
2022	497,612,361 /e/	69,787,970	29,462	16,692,552	93,731,700	215,464,411 /f/	893,318,456
2023	207,412,304 /e/	88,298,269	27,130	17,661,590	102,702,246	384,431,529 /f/	800,533,068
Total	**$5,785,139,425**	**$5,857,227,565**	**$389,718,457**	**$58,715,470,158**	**$1,646,531,941**	**$6,245,370,936**	**$78,639,458,482**

Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES, FROM MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

Note: This table includes the collections of the BLM and its two predecessor organizations: the General Land Office (1785–1946) and the Grazing Service (1934–1946). For annual data from 1881–1946, see the *General Land Office Statistical Appendix* for 1946. For annual data from 1947–1961, see the *BLM Statistical Appendix* for 1961. For annual data from 1961–1970, 1971–1980, 1981–1990, 1991–2000, 2001–2010, and 2011–2020, see the BLM *Public Land Statistics* for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020, respectively.

/a/ As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30.

/b/ The Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.). Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act were transferred to the Minerals Management Service (MMS) on October 1, 1983. Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts from the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and for royalties from the south half of the Red River in Oklahoma were transferred to the MMS on October 1, 2007. The BLM has continued to collect oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way rents and rents, bonuses, and royalties from Bankhead-Jones land utilization project lands. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are collected and reported by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the MMS. This column includes Outer Continental Shelf leases before their transfer to the MMS, which was effective May 10, 1982.

/c/ Before 1880, includes all receipts from the sale or lease of public lands and resources. After 1880, includes sales of Indian lands, revenues from grazing, rent of land, and other sources.

/d/ Naval Oil Shale Reserve (NOSR) receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act were included in BLM collections beginning in FY 1999. The BLM is authorized to keep these receipts under the 1998 National Defense Authorization Act and to seek appropriation of these funds for environmental restoration of the NOSR 1 and 3 properties, which were transferred to the BLM in 1998.

/e/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of $816,373,632 from FY 2011 to FY 2020, $109,110,131 in FY 2021, $473,729,512 in FY 2022, and $182,623,123 in FY 2023.

/f/ Includes “application for permit to drill” collections of $363,319,454 from FY 2011 to FY 2020, $53,924,160 in FY 2021, $40,574,760 in FY 2022, and $51,510,130 in FY 2023.

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2023

	Mineral Leases and Permits /a/	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Alabama	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Alaska	382,385	13,891	376,505	0	0	0
Arizona	470,831	176	6,825,217	459,794	156,459	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	3,799,884	27,999	1,222,041	127,547	79,855	0
Colorado	1,075,109	44,253	1,427,432	420,763	61,287	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	205,638	202,046	213,834	1,532,842	44,770	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1,238,088	363,966	23,353	1,073,512	188,599	463,465
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	2,311	0
Nevada	280,858	39,463	189,431,987 /b/	1,992,899	22,715	0
New Mexico	4,625,634	62,250	3,565,504	1,814,069	276,008	27,351
North Dakota	330	0	0	0	15,544	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	179,463	87,428,091	486,824	965,241	47,993	8,695
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	2,536	40	100	502	248,696	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	831,157	43,211	1,296,506	1,128,246	0	0
Virgina	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	3,881	52,496	445,520	0	44,558	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	4,565,796	20,387	2,097,481	1,557,244	637,850	0
Total Operating Revenue	**$17,661,590**	**$88,298,269**	**$207,412,304**	**$11,072,659**	**$1,826,645**	**$499,511**

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Mineral Leases and Permits /a/	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Percent	3.26%	16.31%	38.30%	2.04%	0.34%	0.09%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/	$102,702,246					
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	$51,510,130					
Non-Operating Revenue /d/	$104,839,333					
Grand Total	**$276,713,299**	**$88,298,269**	**$207,412,304**	**$11,072,659**	**$1,826,645**	**$499,511**

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total	
Alabama	$0	$1,313	$0	$0	$5	$1,318	
Alaska	0	2,020,527	337,105	454,629	48,987	3,634,029	
Arizona	535	5,752,705	1,016,897	1,938,542	0	16,621,156	
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	2,800	2,800	
California	100	29,920,286	280,925	4,827,581	8,894	40,295,112	
Colorado	720	3,354,837	34,957	1,906,617	88,130	8,414,105	
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Eastern States	0	0	0	88,401	0	88,401	
Florida	0	0	425	0	0	425	
Idaho	1,693	5,072,750	36,960	1,407,922	15,912	8,734,367	
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Louisiana	0	0	100	0	39,145	39,245	
Michigan	0	0	0	0	350	350	
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Missouri	10	0	0	0	0	10	
Montana	1,535	308,612	62,474	869,121	52,403	4,645,128	/e/
Nebraska	0	2,760	0	0	0	5,071	
Nevada	16,134	115,158,332	204,991	8,591,974	435	315,739,788	
New Mexico	1,749	6,196,131	25,941	774,061	301,113	17,669,811	/e/
North Dakota	20	1,021	0	0	7,524	24,439	
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	1,640	1,640	
Oregon	1,454	1,795,985	70,918	3,102,144	258,603	94,345,413	/f/
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	
South Dakota	360	6,763	4,326	0	0	263,323	
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Utah	710	2,779,489	51,845	6,766,230	2,012	12,899,406	
Virginia	0	0	20,250	0	9	20,259	
Washington	60	31,765	5,846	0	543	584,669	
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wyoming	2,050	8,005,496	41,104	371,262	152,426	17,451,096	
Total Operating Revenue	**$27,130**	**$180,408,772**	**$2,195,064**	**$31,098,484**	**$980,931**	**$541,481,359**	

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Percent	0.01%	33.32%	0.41%	5.74%	0.18%	100%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/						$102,702,246
Application for Permit to Drill Fees						$51,510,130
Non-Operating Revenue /d/						$104,839,333
Grand Total	**$27,130**	**$180,408,772**	**$2,195,064**	**$31,098,484**	**$980,931**	**$800,533,068**

/a/ Includes bonus bids and first year rentals. All subsequent rents and royalties are collected by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). Information on revenue collected by the ONRR may be found on the ONRR website at https://www.onrr.gov/.

/b/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) collections of $182,623,123.

/c/ Includes mining claim collections of $1,975,659 and mining claim holding fee collections of $100,726,587.

/d/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, and road maintenance of $53,130,634; interest received from delinquent debt of $22,673; interest from investments under SNPLMA of $50,526,111; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of $1,159,915.

/e/ Includes land utilization project lands purchased by the Federal Government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) and subsequently transferred to the Department of the Interior. Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act receipts from livestock grazing and other resources totaled $1,622,039.

/f/ Includes Oregon & California receipts of $84,006,689, Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts of $599,768, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of $8,738,956.

Table 3-27. RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSES, AND ROYALTIES, FISCAL YEAR 2023

	Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	Total
Alaska	$382,385	$0	$382,385
Arizona	470,831	0	470,831
California	3,799,884	0	3,799,884
Colorado	1,059,393	15,716	1,075,109
Idaho	205,638	0	205,638
Louisiana	0	0	0
Montana	128,187	1,109,901	1,238,088
Nevada	280,858	0	280,858
New Mexico	4,625,413	221	4,625,634
North Dakota	330	0	330
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	179,463	0	179,463
South Dakota	2,536	0	2,536
Texas	0	0	0
Utah	831,157	0	831,157
Washington	3,881	0	3,881
Wyoming	3,524,529	1,041,267	4,565,796
Total	**$15,494,485**	**$2,167,105**	**$17,661,590**

Note: This table shows BLM receipts collected under the following authorities: 30 U.S.C. 185, Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, 30 U.S.C. 191, Executive Order 10046, Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, and Executive Order 10787. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are administered by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the Minerals Management Service.

Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2023

	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act		Other	Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits		
Alaska	$13,064	$319,804	$0	$0	$0	$332,868
Arizona	257,454	221,997	54,198	73,770	0	607,419
California	0	1,791,645	15,035	37,651	0	1,844,331
Colorado	55,512	501,356	49,597	28,897	0	635,362
Idaho	15,687	96,958	180,684	21,109	0	314,438
Montana	14,610	318,582	126,540	88,924	110,720 /a/	659,376
Nebraska	0	0	0	1,090	0	1,090
Nevada	22,367,396 /b/	132,425	234,913	10,710	0	22,745,444
New Mexico	136,839	2,180,934	213,833	130,138	6,448 /a/	2,668,192
North Dakota	0	156	0	7,329	0	7,485
Oregon	154,248	84,617	113,778	22,629	31,332,931 /c/	31,708,203
South Dakota	5	1,196	59	117,260	0	118,520
Utah	50,534	391,891	132,992	0	0	575,417
Washington	18,785	1,830	0	21,009	0	41,624
Wyoming	79,886	2,152,773	183,560	300,746	0	2,716,965
Total	**$23,164,020**	**$8,196,164**	**$1,305,189**	**$861,262**	**$31,450,099**	**$64,976,734**

Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

Note: This table and Table 3-29 show how receipts for FY 2023 have been allocated. These amounts were paid in FY 2024 except for oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way, which are paid the month after receipt. The payments are reduced for sequestration where required by Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25).

/a/ Land utilization, land grazing, and the sale of other resources under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) and Executive Order 10787.

/b/ There were no Clark County land sales in FY 2023 under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980. For FY 2023, allocation from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of October 19, 1998, amounted to $23,445,468, which includes direct payments at the time of sale by the purchaser to state and local governments. There were no Lincoln County land sales in FY 2023; therefore, there was no allocation from the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004. The remainder of the allocation is from sales of public domain lands and materials.

/c/ FY 2023 payments made under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands amounted to $31,053,151 (Title I and III) and for Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands amounted to $279,779 (Title I and III). For FY 2023, $2,250,049 was returned to the BLM for Title II projects.

Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Source of Receipts	Reclamation Fund	BLM Funds /a/	States and Counties /b/	U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds /c/	Total
Mineral Leases and Permits /d/	$6,038,873	$1,091,011	$8,196,164	$2,335,542	$17,661,590
Mining Claim and Holding Fees	0	102,702,246	0	0	102,702,246
Sales of Public Land /e/	1,265,020	0	61,067	338,413	1,664,500
Sales of Public Timber and Materials	17,290,868	4,277,557	993,876	5,035,025	27,597,326
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0	27,130	27,130
Oregon and California Grant Lands /f/	0	46,642,769	31,053,151	6,310,767	84,006,687
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands /f/	0	2,698	279,779	317,291	599,768
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	159,177,655	22,109,077	1,336,391	182,623,123
Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development	0	0	0	0	0
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	913,323	861,262	52,060	1,826,645
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	5,536,329	1,305,189	4,231,141	11,072,659
Rights-of-Way /g/	0	2,003,092	1,459	177,870,694	179,875,245
Recreation Fees	0	31,098,484	0	0	31,098,484
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits /g/ /h/	0	245,408	115,710	129,698	490,816
Non-Operating Revenue /i/	0	104,173,392	0	665,941	104,839,333
Rent of Land /g/	0	0	0	2,145,546	2,145,546
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	0	51,510,130	0	0	51,510,130
Other /g/	0	0	0	791,840	791,840
Total	**$24,594,761**	**$509,374,094**	**$64,976,734**	**$201,587,479**	**$800,533,068**

Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2023 –concluded

Note: This table and Table 3-28 show how receipts for FY 2023 have been allocated; these amounts were paid in FY 2024, with the exception of Mineral Leasing Act rights-of-way, which are paid monthly in the year of receipt.

/a/ BLM funds include range improvement, forest ecosystem health and recovery, cost recovery, and management of land and resources (e.g., communication site rent, recreation fees, and mining claim/mining claim holding fees).

/b/ Compare with Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program.

/c/ Includes amounts withheld for sequestration under Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25).

/d/ Includes $1,125,039 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands and $16,536,551 from other lands.

/e/ Excludes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act receipts, which are shown separately in this table.

/f/ Payments made under the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94), Title III—Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Extension.

/g/ Excludes Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) receipts, which are shown separately in this table.

/h/ Includes “rent of land” and receipts from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands; excludes rights-of-way rent, as well as mineral leases and permits.

/i/ Non-operating revenue includes receipts from fines, penalties, service charges, recovery fees, and interest.

Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2023

	Mineral Leasing Act /a/	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT			Proceeds of Sales	Other	Total Payments
		Sec. 15	Sec. 3	Other			
Alaska	$319,630	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$319,630
Arizona	221,997	71,693	51,324	0	0	0	345,014
California	1,791,645	34,976	12,228	0	0	0	1,838,849
Colorado	499,573	30,624	42,258	3,996	0	0	576,451
Idaho	97,299	20,980	160,771	1,928	0	0	280,978
Montana	54,961	84,176	118,467	0	0	455,123 /b/	712,727
Nebraska	0	1,191	0	0	0	0	1,191
Nevada	131,776	3,888	202,429	0	0	5,949,387 /c/	6,287,480
New Mexico	1,978,000	169,325	200,168	5	0	6,839 /b/	2,354,337
North Dakota	215	5,040	0	0	0	0	5,255
Oregon	84,617	25,079	111,265	0	0	25,636,685 /d/	25,857,646
South Dakota	1,196	73,018	60	0	0	0	74,274
Utah	379,151	0	117,092	0	0	0	496,243
Washington	1,830	17,529	0	0	0	0	19,359
Wyoming	1,689,659	309,859	165,937	19,264	0	0	2,184,719
Total	**$7,251,549**	**$847,378**	**$1,181,999**	**$25,193**	**$0**	**$32,048,034**	**$41,354,153**

Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

Note: This table is based on amounts actually paid in FY 2023. By contrast, Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program, and Table 3-29, Allocation of Receipts by Source and Fund, show how receipts for FY 2023 (October 2022 through September 2023) have been allocated; those amounts were paid in FY 2024.

/a/ Sequester amounts of 5.7 percent were withheld for Mineral Leasing Act payments per Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25).

/b/ Land utilization lands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012).

/c/ Land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act resulted in direct payments at the time of sale, totaling $5,949,387. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada, and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled $0.

/d/ Payments for Oregon and California (O&C) grant land and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant land counties.

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Mineral Leases and Permits							
Public Domain (except Alaska) and Acquired Military Lands Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 437) and the act of Feb. 7, 1927 (44 Stat. 1057); 30 U.S.C. 191 and Public Law 97-94 (95 Stat. 1205), relating to leases on acquired military lands; 30 U.S.C. 355	50.0	10.0		40.0			
Public Domain (Alaska) Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by Alaska Statehood Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 339) and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971; 30 U.S.C. 191	90.0	10.0					
Oregon and California Grant Lands O&C Lands Act of Aug. 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 30 U.S.C. 191; Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 extended by Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III (Public Law 116-94); Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58)	100 /a/						

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753), ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 30 U.S.C. 191; Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 extended by Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III (Public Law 116-94); Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58)	100 /a/						
Choctaw and Chickasaw Lands, Oklahoma Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 483-485), ch. 298, relating to purchase of lands and establishment of trust fund on deposit to credit of both tribes; 16 U.S.C. 151			100				
Land Utilization Lands (Section 3) Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315i and 315m); Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0		
Land Utilization Lands (Section 15) Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315i and 315m); Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	50.0				50.0		

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Land Utilization Lands (Section 3) Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
Land Utilization Lands (Section 15) Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming Act of May 19, 1947 (61 Stat. 102), ch. 80, authorizing the division of trust fund on deposit to joint credit of both tribes; 25 U.S.C. 611			100				
Acquired Lands other than Military Lands Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 (61 Stat. 913); 30 U.S.C. 355	/b/						
State Selected Lands (except Alaska) Act of Sept. 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 1024), relating to state selection of public lands subject to an outstanding lease or permit; 43 U.S.C. 852			100				

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Naval Petroleum Reserve #2 Lease Energy Policy Act of 2005 (119 Stat. 596), Sec. 332							100
Permit Processing Improvement Energy Policy Act of 2005 (119 Stat. 725)							100
Land and Materials (including Timber)							
Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of Aug. 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875), relating to distribution of moneys from O&C Land Grant Fund, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343; Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 extended by Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III (Public Law 116-94); Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58)	100 /a/					/a/	

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands							
Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753), ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343; Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 extended by Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III (Public Law 116-94); Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58)	100 /a/						
Public Domain and Acquired Lands in "Reclamation States" /c/							
Reclamation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 388); 43 U.S.C. 391 and Mineral Materials Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 681), ch. 406; 30 U.S.C. 601; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Public Law 106-248	4.0 /d/	20.0		76.0		/a/	
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000, as amended by Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141)	4.0						96.0 /e/

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Public Domain and Acquired Lands outside "Reclamation States" /c/							
Acts of March 6, 1820 (3 Stat. 547); June 23, 1836 (5 Stat. 60); March 3, 1845 (5 Stat. 788 and 790); Aug. 6, 1846 (9 Stat. 58 and 179); Feb. 26, 1857 (11 Stat. 167); Feb. 14, 1859 (11 Stat. 384); Feb. 28, 1859 (11 Stat. 388); and March 21, 1864 (13 Stat. 32); 31 U.S.C. 711(17); 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Public Law 106-248	4.0 /d/	96.0				/a/	
Bureauwide Land Transactions							
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, as amended by Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141)	4.0						96.0 /e/
Land Utilization Lands							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	/f/						

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Projects) Act of July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 202), ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products; 43 U.S.C. 394 and Cooperative Agreement, March 8, 1972				100 /g/			
Townsites on Reclamation Projects Act of April 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 116), ch. 1631, relating to withdrawal of lands on irrigation projects; 43 U.S.C. 561 and 562	5.0			95.0 /h/			
Nevada Land Sales Public Law 96-586 (94 Stat. 3382), relating to disposal of federal lands; 43 U.S.C. 1701; Santini-Burton Act	15.0	85.0					
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998; Public Law 106-298 /i/	15.0						85.0
Lincoln County Land Act of 2000, as amended by Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141)	15.0						85.0
Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Lands Transfer Act of 2000	15.0						85.0

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Ojito Land Acquisition Public Law 109-94 (119 Stat. 2109)							100
Owyhee Land 2009 Omnibus Public Land Management Act (123 Stat. 1039), Section 1505	4.0						96.0
Grazing (Section 3)							
Public Domain Lands (Grazing Fee Only) Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended; 43 U.S.C. 315i	12.5	37.5			50.0		
Land Utilization Lands (Grazing Fee Only) Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0		
Land Utilization Lands (Grazing Fee Only) Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Public Domain and Land Utilization Lands (Range Improvement Fee) Same as public domain and LU lands as previously reported					100 /j/		
Public Domain (Alaska) Act of March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1452), ch. 513, relating to grazing districts in Alaska; 43 U.S.C. 316h	/k/						
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project) Act of July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 202), ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products; 43 U.S.C. 394 and Cooperative Agreement, March 8, 1972				100			
Leased Lands Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), ch. 603, commonly called the Pierce Act, relating to leasing of lands to conserve resources within a grazing district; 43 U.S.C. 315m-4		100 /l/					

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Grazing (Section 15)							
Public Domain Lands (Total Receipts) /f/ Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended; 43 U.S.C. 315i (outside grazing districts)	50.0				50.0		
Land Utilization Lands (Total Receipts) Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	50.0				50.0		
Land Utilization Lands (Total Grazing Receipts) Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of Aug. 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875), relating to distribution of moneys from O&C land grant fund, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343; Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 extended by Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III (Public Law 116-94); Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58)	100 /a/						

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753), ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343; Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 extended by Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III (Public Law 116-94); Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58)	100 /a/					/a/	
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project) Act of July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 202), ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products; 43 U.S.C. 394 and Cooperative Agreement, March 8, 1972				100			
Other Receipts							
Not specifically designated by law		100					
Excess revenue from helium sales		100 /m/					

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Note: Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) were transferred to the Minerals Management Service (MMS), predecessor of the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), as of October 1, 1983. The BLM distributes receipts from oil and gas pipeline rentals under the Mineral Leasing Act.

/a/ The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58) reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 payments for fiscal years 2021 through 2023 with payments to be in FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024.

/b/ Distributed by the agency having jurisdiction over the lands in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the same lands.

/c/ Includes revenues from reclamation lands outside reclamation projects per the cooperative agreement of March 8, 1972.

/d/ Payment to states represents 5 percent of net receipts (which equals 4 percent of gross receipts).

/e/ Authority for the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act was reauthorized under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, Division O, Title III, Sections 301 and 302.

/f/ Distribution is the same as shown for land utilization lands mineral leases and permits.

/g/ Payment to the Reclamation fund is made after deducting sale costs or 10 percent of revenue, whichever is less, to reimburse the BLM for sale expenses.

/h/ The Bureau of Reclamation may pay sale costs from the Reclamation fund, or expenses may be paid and deducted by the BLM before transfer to the Reclamation fund.

/i/ The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) authorizes the orderly disposal of certain federal lands through sale in Clark County, Nevada, and provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands within the State of Nevada and other specified purposes. SNPLMA includes the authority for the Secretary of the Interior to invest receipts (85 percent) in U.S. Treasury securities.

/j/ One hundred percent of the grazing fees that are deposited to receipt account 5132, grazing fees for range improvements (Taylor Grazing Act, as amended), are appropriated to the range improvements appropriation. However, the amount cannot exceed the amount appropriated by the annual Interior Department Appropriation Act, which is historically $10 million. The range improvement appropriation is available to the BLM for constructing, purchasing, or maintaining range improvements.

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

/k/ The payment to Alaska represents receipts in excess of the actual cost of administering the grazing program in the state.

/l/ Appropriated and available to the BLM to lease lands for grazing purposes.

/m/ Revenue from the sale of helium needed to operate the BLM Helium Program is credited to the helium revolving fund as an offsetting collection. Excess revenue is deposited to the general fund receipt account 14-2239, sale of helium.

Table 3-32. RECEIPTS FROM MINING FEES, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Administrative State	Mining Law Holding Fees	Mining Law Nonholding Fees	Total
Alaska	$1,070,630	$15,565	$1,086,195
Arizona	10,842,275	182,775	11,025,050
California	4,561,789	151,215	4,713,004
Colorado	2,238,230	75,275	2,313,505
Eastern States	865	20	885
Idaho	5,137,505	98,975	5,236,480
Montana	4,646,030	106,574	4,752,604
Nevada	51,268,130	744,145	52,012,275
New Mexico	2,093,430	73,730	2,167,160
Oregon	1,853,320	78,710	1,932,030
Utah	9,051,755	329,865	9,381,620
Wyoming	7,962,628	118,810	8,081,438
Total	**$100,726,587**	**$1,975,659**	**$102,702,246**

Note: The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Public Law 117-328; 136 Stat. 4459), authorized the BLM to retain collections up to a maximum limit of $39,696,000 for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program, from mining claim maintenance fees and location fees. Collections in excess of $39,696,000 are deposited to the general fund.

Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

		Receipts						
Description of Revenue Activity	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments /a/	10% Southern Nevada Water Authority Payments /a/	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Account Deposits
FY 2021 and Prior Years' Activity								
Auction Sales	16,408.47	$3,364,568,461.45	$—	$3,350,991,022.45	$167,439,548.07	$328,229,096.15	$—	$2,855,322,378.23
Direct Sales	16,512.64	156,947,798.20	—	156,947,798.20	6,269,957.77	12,539,915.50	—	138,137,924.93
Affordable Housing	25.00	15,340,000.00	—	815,000.00	40,750.00	81,500.00	—	692,750.00
LTA Land Sales	105.76	41,046,920.70	—	41,046,920.70	2,052,345.52	4,104,691.03	—	34,889,884.15
Clark County CMA	5,207.98	382,540,690.23	—	382,540,690.23	19,126,803.36	—	38,253,606.95	325,160,279.92
Exchanges	5,117.17	83,166,750.00	71,897,170.00	12,131,750.00	3,594,859.00	7,189,717.00	—	1,347,174.00
Mineral Conveyances, Forfeitures, Settlements	—	(200.00)	—	2,538,900.02	—	—	—	2,538,900.02
FY 2021 and Prior Years' Totals	**43,377.02**	**$4,043,610,420.58**	**$71,897,170.00**	**$3,947,012,081.60**	**$198,524,263.72**	**$352,144,919.68**	**$38,253,606.95**	**$3,358,089,291.25**
FY 2022 Activity								
Clark County CMA	—	$398,081,512.18	$—	$398,081,512.18	$19,904,075.61	$—	$39,808,151.22	$338,369,285.35
Auction Sale, Sept 2021	—	—	—	10,075,000.00	632,250.00	1,264,500.00	—	8,178,250.00
Auction Sale, May 2022	366.47	128,065,000.00	—	26,621,000.00	63,000.00	126,000.00	—	26,432,000.00
Forfeiture	—	—	—	2,102,000.00	—	—	—	2,102,000.00
Job Creation Zone	206.34	36,850,000.00	—	36,850,000.00	1,842,500.00	3,685,000.00	—	31,322,500.00
FY 2022 Totals	**572.81**	**$562,996,512.18**	**$—**	**$473,729,512.18**	**$22,441,825.61**	**$5,075,500.00**	**$39,808,151.22**	**$406,404,035.35**
FY 2023 Activity								
Clark County CMA (7/22–9/22)	—	$4,337,392.70	$—	$4,337,392.70	$216,869.64	$—	$433,739.27	$3,686,783.79
Clark County CMA (10/22–12/22)	—	1,654,071.02	—	1,654,071.02	82,703.55	—	165,407.10	1,405,960.37
Clark County CMA (1/23–3/23)	—	102,345,885.55	—	102,345,885.55	5,117,294.28	—	10,234,588.55	86,994,002.72
Clark County CMA (4/23–6/23)	—	5,905,774.03	—	5,905,774.03	295,288.68	—	590,577.42	5,019,907.93
Auction Sale, May 2022	—	—	—	57,000,000.00	2,091,750.00	4,183,500.00	—	50,724,750.00
Settlement	—	—	—	11,155,000.00	—	—	—	11,155,000.00
Affordable Housing	5.0	4,500,000.00	—	225,000.00	11,250.00	22,500.00	—	191,250.00
FY 2023 Totals	**5.0**	**$118,743,123.30**	**$—**	**$182,623,123.30**	**$7,815,156.15**	**$4,206,000.00**	**$11,424,312.34**	**$159,177,654.81**
Inception to Date Total	**43,954.83**	**$4,725,350,056.06**	**$71,897,170.00**	**$4,603,364,717.08**	**$228,781,245.48**	**$361,426,419.68**	**$89,486,070.51**	**$3,923,670,981.41**
Plus: Interest Redeemed–Inception to Date								**$429,348,090.43**
Total Receipts for Special Account								**$4,353,019,071.84**

Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023–continued

Expenditures

	Bureau of Land Management	U.S. Forest Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	National Park Service	Bureau of Reclamation	Totals	Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements
Land							
Original Obligation	$203,176,805.05	$97,400,033.54	$2,344,600.00	$1,859,644.00	$—	$304,781,082.59	
Disbursements Inception to Date	124,651,342.21	38,781,206.07	1,860,585.50	539,260.40	—	165,832,394.18	$165,832,394.18
De-obligation of Funds	78,525,422.84	58,618,827.47	484,014.50	1,320,383.60	—	138,948,648.41	
Transfer of Funds	—	109,118,906.97	65,335.00	1,011,953.02	—	110,196,194.99	110,196,194.99
Outstanding Obligations	40.00	—	—	—	—	40.00	40.00
Capital Improvements							
Original Obligation	$127,718,233.53	$51,736,772.00	$26,855,310.00	$133,481,410.67	$2,857,826.00	$342,649,552.20	
Disbursements Inception to Date	82,284,460.53	9,482,868.52	4,339,676.60	89,322,450.88	—	185,429,456.53	$185,429,456.53
De-obligation of Funds	45,083,935.14	42,253,903.48	22,515,633.40	44,158,959.79	2,857,826.00	156,870,257.81	
Transfer of Funds	—	101,454,418.69	78,922,031.39	97,340,820.79	44,617,158.35	322,334,429.22	322,334,429.22
Outstanding Obligations	349,837.86	—	—	—	—	349,837.86	349,837.86
Conservation Initiatives							
Original Obligation	$104,590,626.18	$13,801,422.16	$6,699,343.00	$33,917,009.30	$1,465,533.00	$160,473,933.64	
Disbursements Inception to Date	72,660,368.06	4,704,448.76	1,242,072.94	23,307,731.66	1,457,999.15	103,372,620.57	$103,372,620.57
De-obligation of Funds	30,099,809.37	9,096,973.40	5,457,270.06	10,609,277.64	7,533.85	55,270,864.32	
Transfer of Funds	—	40,836,704.87	21,943,525.30	42,488,256.80	30,821.93	105,299,308.90	105,299,308.90
Outstanding Obligations	1,830,448.75	—	—	—	—	1,830,448.75	1,830,448.75
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	**Clark County**	**Henderson**	**Las Vegas**	**N. Las Vegas**	**Boulder City**		
Original Obligation	$369,741,454.11	$292,577,544.90	$278,584,737.00	$263,658,493.32	$2,745,365.12	$1,207,307,594.45	
Disbursements Inception to Date	274,711,749.25	210,879,114.40	236,018,271.09	198,785,070.95	2,596,564.26	922,990,769.95	$922,990,769.95
De-obligation of Funds	66,485,543.38	56,209,811.03	21,076,148.90	48,665,347.85	148,800.86	192,585,652.02	
Outstanding Obligations	28,544,161.48	25,488,619.47	21,490,317.01	16,208,074.52	—	91,731,172.48	91,731,172.48
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	**Water Authority**	**Lincoln County**	**White Pine**	**Washoe County**	**Carson City**		
Original Obligation	$130,601,920.00	$25,947,800.54	$36,021,297.00	$12,210,407.00	$7,105,330.00	$211,886,754.54	
Disbursements Inception to Date	126,377,113.36	23,907,811.09	9,593,629.30	4,277,502.42	2,436,960.71	166,593,016.88	$166,593,016.88
De-obligation of Funds	3,424,806.64	224,958.42	131,812.24	7,932,904.58	280,477.53	11,994,959.41	
Outstanding Obligations	800,000.00	1,815,031.03	26,295,855.46	—	4,387,891.76	33,298,778.25	33,298,778.25
Multispecies Habitat Plans	**Clark County**						
Original Obligation	$75,979,293.04					$75,979,293.04	
Disbursements Inception to Date	46,678,067.94					46,678,067.94	$46,678,067.94
De-obligation of Funds	18,870,790.88					18,870,790.88	
Outstanding Obligations	10,430,434.22					10,430,434.22	10,430,434.22
Sequestered Funds – SNPLMA						7,830,320.00	7,830,320.00

Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023–continued

Expenditures

Lake Tahoe	Agency Projects	Eastern Nevada Projects	Hazardous Fuels Projects	Totals	Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements
Original Obligation	$52,995,998.00	$10,529,270.14	$72,228,206.04	$135,753,474.18	
Disbursements Inception to Date	36,990,124.66	8,206,120.09	33,822,329.42	79,018,574.17	$79,018,574.17
De-obligation of Funds	14,183,145.99	511,081.16	7,851,760.68	22,545,987.83	
Transfer of Funds	254,662,091.73	16,000,510.92	45,584,459.12	316,247,061.77	316,247,061.77
Outstanding Obligations	1,822,727.35	1,812,068.89	30,554,115.94	34,188,912.18	34,188,912.18

Reserves	PPP Reserve				
Original Obligation	$7,608,827.57			$7,608,827.57	
Disbursements Inception to Date	6,603,747.35			6,603,747.35	$6,603,747.35
De-obligation of Funds	1,005,080.22			1,005,080.22	
Transfer of Funds	11,925,933.61			11,925,933.61	11,925,933.61
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	—			—	

Earmarked Funds /b/	Santini-Burton Lake Tahoe	Mesquite	Sloan Canyon NCA	Ivanpah Airport		
Revenue and Interest Collected	$555,119,258.26	$12,772,432.84	$79,835,385.58	$26,838,465.21	$674,565,541.89	
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,210,789.60	2,310,807.50	20,061,083.68	—	56,582,680.78	$56,582,680.78
Sequestered Funds	3,930,708.00	13,816.00	114,253.00	64,018.00	4,122,795.00	4,122,795.00
Transfer of Funds	43,360,614.97	4,555,877.45	—	—	47,916,492.42	47,916,492.42
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	—	—	88,459.18	—	88,459.18	88,459.18
Balance Available for Task Orders	**$473,617,145.69**	**$5,891,931.89**	**$59,571,589.72**	**$26,774,447.21**	**$565,855,114.51**	
Project Costs/Transfers — Inception to Date						**$2,830,891,947.18**

BLM OPERATING COSTS		
Prior Years' Disbursements and Obligations	$112,984,365.40	$112,984,365.40
Disbursements and Obligations-FY 2022	5,771,749.30	5,771,749.30
Disbursements and Obligations-FY 2023	6,593,231.01	6,593,231.01
Return of Operating Expenses from LTRA	(39,149.71)	(39,149.71)
Transfer of Funds	385,950.00	385,950.00
Operating Costs — Inception to Date	**$125,696,146.00**	**$125,696,146.00**
Total Funds Available (from Page 1)		**$4,353,019,071.84**
Less: Obligations, Disbursements, and Transfers—Inception to Date		**($2,956,588,093.18)**
Total Available		**$1,396,430,978.66**

Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023–concluded

Note: FY stands for fiscal year (October 1 through September 30); LTA stands for limited transition area; CMA stands for cooperative management agreement; PPP stands for pre-proposal planning; SNPLMA stands for Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; NCA stands for National Conservation Area; and LTRA stands for Lake Tahoe Restoration Act.

/a/ These 5% and 10% payments are not made until the quarter following the final payment for each parcel of land.

/b/ The "Earmarked Funds" balance available for task orders is included in the "Total Available."

Source: Prepared by the BLM National Operations Center.

Table 3-34. RESERVED

This table number is reserved for use in a future edition of *Public Land Statistics.*

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2023

State	The Lease Has Not Yet Produced /a/	Continued Operation Met by Production from the Lease /b/	Continued Operation Met by Production from an LMU /c/	Advance Royalty Paid in Lieu of Continued Operation /d/	The Lease is in Suspension /e/	All Recoverable Coal Has Been Mined /f/	Not in Compliance /g/	Status Not Reported /h/	Total
Alabama									
–Leases	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
–Acres	160	0	0	0	0	0	1,610	0	1,770
Colorado									
–Leases	4	1	22	0	0	16	0	4	47
–Acres	5,357	2,262	41,879	0	0	22,886	0	9,324	81,708
Kentucky									
–Leases	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
–Acres	0	0	0	0	315	0	0	0	315
Montana									
–Leases	0	8	5	0	0	17	0	7	37
–Acres	0	12,771	1,595	0	0	13,049	0	9,807	37,222
New Mexico									
–Leases	0	0	6	0	1	5	0	0	12
–Acres	0	0	15,605	0	1,964	8,146	0	0	25,715
North Dakota									
–Leases	1	5	1	0	0	10	0	0	17
–Acres	320	6,603	840	0	0	4,060	0	0	11,823

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

State	The Lease Has Not Yet Produced /a/	Continued Operation Met by Production from the Lease /b/	Continued Operation Met by Production from an LMU /c/	Advance Royalty Paid in Lieu of Continued Operation /d/	The Lease is in Suspension /e/	All Recoverable Coal Has Been Mined /f/	Not in Compliance /g/	Status Not Reported /h/	Total
Oklahoma									
–Leases	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	6
–Acres	0	0	0	0	5,154	1,759	1,869	0	8,782
Utah									
–Leases	0	2	28	13	6	6	0	0	55
–Acres	0	8,904	38,439	5,172	6,821	152	0	0	59,488
Washington									
–Leases	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
–Acres	0	0	0	0	521	0	0	0	521
West Virginia									
–Leases	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
–Acres	7,642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,642
Wyoming									
–Leases	0	5	56	0	3	35	0	0	99
–Acres	0	15,579	124,845	0	3,334	43,159	0	0	186,917
Total									
–Leases	**7**	**21**	**118**	**13**	**15**	**92**	**2**	**11**	**279**
–Acres	**13,479**	**46,119**	**223,203**	**5,172**	**18,109**	**93,211**	**3,479**	**19,131**	**421,903**

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

Note: Data for issuance and categories of federal coal leases are shown in Table 3-18.

/a/ A lessee has 10 years from the date of lease issuance to develop the lease by diligently producing commercial quantities of coal. If production during the first 10 years of the lease is insufficient to meet the initial commercial quantity requirement, the lease will terminate at the end of the 10th year of the lease.

/b/ After commercial quantities of coal have been initially produced from a federal coal lease, the lease must, thereafter, be maintained in continued operation by annually producing at least commercial quantities of coal. The continued operation requirement may be met by actual production of at least commercial quantities of coal from the lease during the year or by cumulative production for the most recent year and the 2 immediately preceding years that is equivalent to or greater than the cumulative annual production of at least the cumulative commercial quantities of coal for the same period.

/c/ Production from anywhere within a logical mining unit (LMU) may be used to comply with the requirement to produce commercial quantities of coal annually from an individual federal coal lease. However, the annual commercial quantities requirement amount will be determined based on the recoverable coal reserves of the LMU rather than on just a singular federal coal lease. Similar to a singular federal coal lease, compliance with the annual production of commercial quantities may be based on the production of the current year or production of the current year and the previous 2 years.

/d/ The continued operation requirement may be suspended by the payment of advance royalty for at least commercial quantities of coal. A lessee may pay advance royalty in lieu of continued operation for no more than 20 years during the life of a lease. Advance royalty may be recouped against production royalties on a dollar basis when coal is next produced.

/e/ The requirement to produce commercial quantities of coal may be suspended if the BLM determines that such a suspension is in the interest of conservation of the coal or other resources. The requirement to produce commercial quantities of coal annually may be suspended if mining operations on the lease are interrupted owing to strikes, the elements, or casualties that are not attributable to the lessee.

/f/ The continued operation requirement ends after all recoverable coal has been mined.

/g/ These leases are not suspended, failed to produce commercial quantities of coal, and failed to pay advance royalty in lieu of continued operation.

/h/ Leases included in this category either had no diligence reported or are an acquired nonfederal lease that has not yet been readjusted to include Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act diligence requirements.

PART 4

RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

As a national provider of recreational opportunities, the BLM's recreation and visitor services program manages recreation resources and visitor services to offer the greatest benefits possible to individuals and communities and to better enable communities to achieve their own social, economic, and environmental outcomes. The BLM also collaborates with other recreation service providers, such as state parks, county recreation departments, sporting goods dealers, and landowners, to help public land visitors have outstanding recreational experiences. The BLM's commitment to collaborate with other recreation service providers helps reinforce cultural values tied to community identity.

Recreational opportunities on BLM-managed public lands allow visitors to experience a greater sense of self-reliance, an improved sense of resource stewardship, a greater respect for culture, reduced stress, improved physical health, and reduced health maintenance needs. Not only do recreational experiences improve quality of life, but they also strengthen positive social connections. Families and communities may experience greater cohesion and well-being because of recreational experiences—especially youth who are encouraged to connect with the outdoors.

Many BLM-managed areas have been recognized by the BLM, Congress, or the President and have been given special designations (as detailed in Part 5, Natural and Cultural Heritage Preservation) to protect the unique and sensitive values of each area. Recreation facilities, information and interpretive sites, trails, staging areas, and similar places are developed to sustain the distinctive character of public land recreation settings while helping meet key visitor needs and expectations. At many sites and areas, fees are charged to provide for maintenance and improvements. At other sites, generally those public lands without visitor facilities, no fees are charged. Most recreational use on public lands occurs in nonfee areas. Whether the visitor chooses highly developed recreation fee sites or remote wilderness areas where neither fees nor registration are required, the BLM relies heavily on public land users to be stewards of the land, water, and structures so the next person can also have a quality experience. Because some visitors are unfamiliar with outdoor skills or lack the required equipment, the BLM issues special recreation permits to qualified commercial companies to guide visitors on public lands. Special recreation permits are also issued to competitive event organizers and other organized groups to conduct their activities on public lands. In areas where it has been determined that special management actions are required to protect identified resources, individual special recreation permits are issued to help achieve management goals and objectives.

The information in the following tables is intended to provide an overview of recreational use and opportunities on public lands. BLM offices are responsible for collecting and maintaining various data relating to the recreation and visitor services program. These field-level data are aggregated in the BLM's Recreation Management Information System database. Tables 4-1 through 4-3 summarize recreation data from this database and revenue data from the BLM's Collections and Billings System. Table 4-1 presents the estimated visitor use by state; Table 4-2 presents visitor participation in various recreational activities at fee and nonfee areas; and Table 4-3 presents permit and fee revenue data by state and type of authorization. These tables present a picture of the amounts and types of recreational activities on public lands geographically for recreation sites and dispersed areas, and for both fee and nonfee areas.

Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Administrative State /a/	Recreation Sites /b/ *Thousands*		Dispersed Areas /c/ *Thousands*		Recreation Partnership Sites /d/ *Thousands*		Total /e/ *Thousands*	
	Visits /f/	*Visitor Days /g/*	*Visits /f/*	*Visitor Days /g/*	*Visits /f/*	*Visitor Days /g/*	*Visits /f/*	*Visitor Days /g/*
Alaska	574	298	358	465	0	0	932	763
Arizona	2,815	2,722	2,233	2,286	1,732	2,958	6,780	7,966
California	7,609	10,558	6,828	6,951	239	97	14,676	17,606
Colorado	6,003	3,068	4,061	6,403	754	280	10,818	9,751
Eastern States	220	101	19	2	10	2	249	105
Idaho	4,062	2,731	3,720	3,945	0	0	7,782	6,676
Montana	3,507	3,160	1,904	2,712	3	1	5,414	5,873
Nevada	4,533	1,429	1,851	2,588	0	0	6,384	4,017
New Mexico	2,046	1,215	2,052	2,992	< 1	< 1	4,098	4,207
Oregon	4,414	3,422	4,902	4,631	761	257	10,077	8,310
Utah	6,518	3,557	5,301	4,990	173	121	11,992	8,668
Wyoming	1,603	848	1,454	1,745	17	3	3,074	2,596
Total	**43,904**	**33,109**	**34,683**	**39,710**	**3,689**	**3,719**	**82,276**	**76,538**

Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

Note: As of the 2016 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, recreation lease sites are no longer reported due to updated policy in BLM Instruction Memorandum 2016-030, titled "Guidance for Issuing Commercial Leases for Recreation-Related Businesses."

/a/ The Arizona State Office also administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office also administers BLM public lands in northwestern Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 states east of and bordering the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office also administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office also administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office also administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office also administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.

/b/ These are recreation sites and other specific areas on public lands managed by the BLM and recognized as "managerially significant," where management actions are required to provide specific recreation setting or activity opportunities, to protect resource values, or to enhance visitor safety. Visitation estimates at these sites and areas are based on a variety of methods, including sampling, fee receipts, registrations, traffic counts, observations, or estimates based on local knowledge.

/c/ Dispersed areas are the remaining public lands that are open to recreational use but may not contain developed or "managerially significant" recreation sites. Visitation estimates in dispersed areas are made using information gained from staff field patrols, data from adjacent land management agencies, or data gathered using social crowd-sourced methods.

/d/ Recreation partnership sites are recreation sites managed primarily by another public entity under the authority of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act or similar cooperative management agreements; the BLM has a significant presence on the parcel (e.g., ranger patrols, signs, brochures). Visitation estimates for partnership sites are based on a variety of methods.

/e/ In FY 2023, total recreational use of public lands increased slightly from the previous record setting year. Sustained interest in outdoor recreation since the COVID-19 pandemic and impacts from catastrophic wildfires continued to affect recreational use in certain locations. Many sites and areas showed gradual increases as more visitors continued seeking outdoor experiences following several years of limited travel.

/f/ A visit is the entry of any person onto lands and related waters administered by the BLM for the pursuit of recreational experiences, regardless of duration.

/g/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreational use among federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of 12 visitor hours to a site or area.

Source: BLM Recreation Management Information System.

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Recreation Activities	Number of Participants /a/							
	Fee Sites and Areas /b/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /c/		Areas without Permits or Fees /d/		Total Public Lands	
	Thousands	*Percent /e/*	*Thousands*	*Percent /e/*	*Thousands*	*Percent /e/*	*Thousands*	*Percent for Activity Group /e/*
Land-Based Activities								
Camping and Picnicking	3,553	2.08%	201	0.12%	17,077	10.00%	20,831	12.20%
Nonmotorized Travel	2,008	1.18%	364	0.21%	27,757	16.26%	30,129	17.64%
Off-Highway Travel	481	0.28%	266	0.16%	20,276	11.87%	21,023	12.31%
Driving for Pleasure	323	0.19%	27	0.02%	10,001	5.86%	10,351	6.06%
Viewing Public Land Resources	3,221	1.89%	345	0.20%	23,305	13.65%	26,871	15.74%
Interpretation and Education	1,413	0.83%	52	0.03%	8,367	4.90%	9,832	5.76%
Hunting and Shooting	177	0.10%	30	0.02%	10,779	6.31%	10,986	6.43%
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	1,711	1.00%	474	0.28%	16,483	9.65%	18,668	10.93%

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Recreation Activities	Number of Participants /a/							
	Fee Sites and Areas /b/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /c/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /d/		Total Public Lands	
	Thousands	*Percent /e/*	*Thousands*	*Percent /e/*	*Thousands*	*Percent* /e/	*Thousands*	*Percent for Activity Group* /e/
Water-Based Activities								
Boating (Motorized)	941	0.55%	139	0.08%	2,937	1.72%	4,017	2.35%
Boating (Nonmotorized)	549	0.32%	268	0.16%	4,966	2.91%	5,783	3.39%
Fishing	1,231	0.72%	43	0.03%	5,654	3.31%	6,928	4.06%
Swimming and Other Water Activities	718	0.42%	23	0.01%	2,834	1.66%	3,575	2.09%
Snow- and Ice-Based Activities								
Snowmobile/ Motorized Travel	14	0.01%	5	< 0.01%	452	0.26%	471	0.28%
Other Winter Activities	42	0.02%	511	0.30%	738	0.43%	1,291	0.76%
Total	**16,382**	**9.59%**	**2,748**	**1.61%**	**151,626**	**88.80%**	**170,756**	**100%**

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

Note: As of the 2019 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, this table shows recreational use of public lands based on the participation levels for various activity groupings. Previous editions reported recreation activity use based on duration of time (visitor days) for each activity. Reporting visitor days for various activities will overrepresent the amount of use for activities that inherently take longer to complete. For example, two people camping would be reported as more use than two people picnicking because camping takes much longer to complete than picnicking, even though the same number of people participated in each activity. Reporting the number of participants provides a more accurate representation of the level of use for each activity grouping.

This table reports participation rates recorded at fee and nonfee sites and areas, as well as for use associated with special recreation permits. Activity participation (summarized from a list of 99 recreational activities) is based on registrations, permit records, post-season permittee reports, and field observations by field office staff. Since a single individual may participate in more than one activity during a single visit, the total number of public land participants will be greater than the total public land visits shown in Table 4-1.

/a/ A participant is a visitor on a single visit who engages in one or more recreational activities on public land. A single visitor can participate in several activities during a single visit and is counted as a participant in each activity.

/b/ Activity participation occurring at designated standard and expanded amenity fee sites and areas with recreational use permits, special area permits, and fee payment either onsite or using an online payment method.

/c/ Activity participation on public lands subject to authorization under special recreation permit regulations, including the activities of private parties, commercial outfitters and guides, competitive events, organized groups, and other events.

/d/ Activity participation at nonfee sites and dispersed areas when neither permits nor fees are required.

/e/ Percent that each activity group represents of the total amount of public land activity use.

Source: BLM Recreation Management Information System.

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, PASSES, AND REVENUE ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Administrative State /a/	Type of Recreation Permit or Pass: Standard Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /b/	Expanded Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /c/	Special Area Permits /d/	Commercial, Competitive, Group, and Event Permits /e/	Federal Interagency Pass /f/	Reported Revenue
Alaska	0	12,432	0	158	95	$425,797
Arizona	15,386	19,057	19,624	336	1,555	1,891,754
California	13,803	18,676	65,773	483	1,235	4,706,167
Colorado	21,864	14,615	1	795	1,997	1,862,374
Eastern States	0	0	0	7	255	86,431
Idaho	7,660	28,140	0	175	968	1,367,137
Montana	4,805	26,823	3	287	464	848,798
Nevada	255	344,527	1	331	2,959	8,375,459
New Mexico	29,041	29,241	1	334	1,345	757,109
Oregon	99,555	42,053	37,691	456	1,919	3,043,036
Utah	21,543	59,325	28,560	1,325	1,142	6,734,411
Wyoming	0	6,352	0	342	601	363,349
BLM Headquarters /g/	0	0	0	0	9,375	749,956
Total Permits	**213,912**	**601,241**	**151,654**	**5,029**	**23,910**	
Permit Revenue /h/	**$566,992**	**$11,759,900**	**$8,042,079**	**$9,028,275**	**$1,814,532**	**$31,211,778**
Other Revenue /i/						**$32,785**
Donation Revenue /j/						**$40,212**
Total Revenue /k/						**$31,284,775**

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, PASSES, AND REVENUE ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2023–continued

Note: As of the 2016 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, recreation concession leases are no longer reported due to updated policy in BLM Instruction Memorandum 2016-030, titled "Guidance for Issuing Commercial Leases for Recreation-Related Businesses."

/a/ The Arizona State Office also administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office also administers BLM public lands in northwestern Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 states east of and bordering the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office also administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office also administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office also administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office also administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.

/b/ The standard amenity fees column shows the number of permits issued for use of some visitor centers or interpretive centers, national conservation areas, and other designated recreation areas.

/c/ The expanded amenity fees column shows the number of permits issued for recreational use of facilities or services provided by the Federal Government, such as campgrounds, boat launches, rentals for cabins, audio tour devices, group day-use sites, stock animals, and other visitor services including reservation services. Audio tour devices include CDs, iPods, radio stations, or other media allowing a visitor to go on a self-guided, interpretive auto tour.

/d/ Special recreation permits are issued for noncommercial use in certain "special areas," such as long-term visitor areas, off-highway vehicle areas, certain rivers, and backcountry hiking or camping areas.

/e/ Commercial special recreation permits are issued to entities conducting business on public lands for the purpose of providing recreational opportunities or services without permanent facilities. These permits are issued for a period of less than 10 years to outfitters, guides, vendors, and commercial competitive event organizers. Special recreation permits for competitive and organized group events are also included in this category. The permit count includes both permits issued in 2023 and active permits issued in previous fiscal years still in effect during this reporting year. Revenues encompass both active and issued permits for this reporting year.

/f/ The federal interagency recreation pass—America the Beautiful - The National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Annual Pass—is issued to provide discounts for standard amenity fees and certain expanded amenity fees at federal recreation sites charging such fees. Included in this permit count and revenue are the fees collected for the Northwest Forest Pass in Oregon.

/g/ Federal interagency pass sales and revenue attributed to the BLM Headquarters office represent sales of interagency passes via the internet, mail, and a call center through the recreation.gov website, the U.S. Geological Survey online store, and by third-party vendors.

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, PASSES, AND REVENUE ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

/h/ This value represents the total net revenue recorded in the BLM's Collections and Billings System (CBS) in the recreation commodities associated specifically with permits and pass fees.

/i/ Additional net revenues recorded in the BLM's CBS from miscellaneous sources, including administrative fees, trespass fees, late fees, publication sales, and permit sales not correctly categorized.

/j/ This value represents total revenue recorded in the BLM's CBS as donations to the BLM for recreation-related programs. Recreation program donations are authorized under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

/k/ This value represents total net revenue recorded in the BLM's CBS as received by the BLM for recreational use of public lands and donations received for recreation-related programs. Recreation fees are authorized by the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, and donations are authorized under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Sources: The BLM Recreation Management Information System and the BLM Collections and Billings System.

PART 5

NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION

The public lands managed by the BLM encompass some of the most spectacular great open spaces in the United States. They contain exceptional geologic formations, comparatively undisturbed native plant and animal communities, wilderness areas and wild and scenic rivers, national scenic and historic trails, and innumerable archaeological and historical sites. These resources are scientifically, ecologically, culturally, educationally, and recreationally important, representing a significant part of this nation's natural and cultural heritage.

Congress has passed a variety of laws concerning the management and use of these resources, including the Antiquities Act of 1906, Wilderness Act of 1964, National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, National Trails System Act of 1968, Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, and Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009.

Many of these laws establish procedures for formally recognizing areas that are unique or that contain significant scientific, educational, or recreational values. Some of these designations, including national conservation areas and national monuments, require congressional or Presidential action. Others, such as areas of critical environmental concern, are BLM designations established through land use planning or other administrative procedures. During the past 53 years, beginning with designation of the King Range National Conservation Area, many extraordinary landscapes on our public lands have received protective designations through either an act of Congress or a Presidential proclamation.

National Landscape Conservation System

The BLM established the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS)—also known as National Conservation Lands—to provide a national framework for managing special areas on the public lands designated by Congress or the President. In 2009, Congress formally established the NLCS with passage of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act. This system includes all of the BLM's national conservation areas and similar designations, wilderness areas, national scenic and historic trails, wild and scenic rivers, national monuments, wilderness study areas, and conservation lands of the California desert. Taken together, there are 905 NLCS units encompassing about 37 million acres of public land.

The BLM manages the National Conservation Lands to conserve, protect, and restore nationally significant landscapes that have outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values for the benefit of current and future generations, while also supporting conservation as a part of the BLM's multiple use and sustained yield mission. In addition to conserving habitat, protecting heritage resources, and supporting climate adaptation, the National Conservation Lands offer the American people exceptional opportunities for hunting, solitude, wildlife viewing, history exploration, scientific research, and a wide range of other important uses.

The following tables provide data about the conservation units included in the NLCS:

5-1 National Landscape Conservation System: Number and Size of Designated Areas
5-2 National Monuments within the National Landscape Conservation System
5-3a National Conservation Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System
5-3b Other Conservation Units within the National Landscape Conservation System
5-4 Designated Wilderness within the National Landscape Conservation System
5-5 Wilderness Study Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System
5-6 BLM Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers
5-7 National Scenic and Historic Trails

Natural and Cultural Heritage Administrative Designations
In addition to assuming the responsibilities previously noted, the BLM works to preserve and protect threatened and endangered species, wild free-roaming horses and burros, significant archaeological and historical sites, areas of critical environmental concern, and other outstanding natural areas. Some of those responsibilities are reflected in the following tables.

Tables 5-8a, 5-8b, and 5-8c, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, show an important component of the BLM's land management strategy. The BLM acquires land and easements in land when it is in the public interest and consistent with publicly approved land use plans. The BLM's land acquisition program is designed to improve management of natural resources by consolidating federal, state, and private lands; to increase recreational opportunities and preserve open space; to secure key property necessary to protect endangered species and promote biological diversity; and to preserve archaeological and historical resources.

Table 5-9 provides a summary of projects using funds under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998. The BLM, other federal agencies, and local governments in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties, as well as portions of Washoe County and Carson City, Nevada, use 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales under SNPLMA for environmentally sensitive land acquisitions; capital improvements; development and implementation of multispecies habitat conservation plans for Clark County, Nevada; parks, trails, and natural areas; conservation initiatives; Lake Tahoe restoration projects; eastern Nevada landscape restoration projects; and hazardous fuels reduction and wildfire prevention.

Table 5-10a illustrates the number of acres sold and the number of acres acquired as a metric of SNPLMA's success. The act provides for the orderly disposal of certain federal land in Clark County, Nevada, and for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada.

Table 5-10b lists the number of acres sold and the number of acres acquired under the Lincoln County Land Act of 2000 and the number of acres sold under the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004. The acts provide for the orderly disposal of certain federal land in Lincoln County, Nevada, and the expenditure of 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales for other purposes established by the legislation, including the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada.

Tables 5-12, 5-13a, 5-13b, 5-13c, 5-13d, and 5-13e portray wild horse and burro populations, herd management areas, adoptions, removals, sales, transfers, and fertility control treatments. The BLM is responsible for enforcing the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-195), which provides for the protection, management, and control of wild horses and burros on the public lands. The purpose of the act is to preserve a thriving natural ecological balance on the range.

Tables 5-14a, 5-14b, and 5-14c show the BLM's heritage resources (cultural, paleontology, and museums). The BLM is steward for the Federal Government's most diverse body of cultural resources, including nearly half a million recorded historic properties. BLM-managed lands are home to an enormous number of fossil taxa, including more than 10% of all known dinosaur species worldwide. The BLM manages museum collections in both bureau and nonbureau partner repositories.

The BLM provides special management prescriptions for public lands under a variety of special designations such as areas of critical environmental concern, research natural areas, and national natural landmarks. Table 5-15 lists the present areas of critical environmental concern and research natural areas managed by the BLM. Table 5-16 lists numerous types of areas on the public lands that have special management designations that are not encompassed by the NLCS.

Table 5-1. NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM: NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

NLCS Area	Type of Designation	Number	Total BLM Acres	Total BLM Miles
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	30	10,540,629	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	19	3,870,486	0
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Congressional	1	428,440	0
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	95	0
Headwaters Forest Reserve	Congressional	1	7,472	0
Piedras Blancas Light Station Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	20	0
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	86	0
Alabama Hills National Scenic Area	Congressional	1	18,610	0
Wilderness Areas /a/	Congressional	263	10,185,931	0
Wilderness Study Areas	Administrative	487	11,118,496	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	Congressional	81	1,207,694	2,699
National Historic Trails	Congressional	14	0	5,336
National Scenic Trails	Congressional	5	0	683
Conservation Lands of the California Desert	Congressional	NA /b/	4,200,000	0
Total		**905**	**41,577,959 /c/**	**8,718**

Table 5-1. NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM: NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023–concluded

/a/ The Tabeguache Area in Colorado is, by act of Congress, to be managed like wilderness but is not shown here because it has not been officially designated as wilderness.

/b/ This area is not divided into separate units.

/c/ The actual total BLM acres (without overlap) is about 37 million.

Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

Unit Name and State	BLM-Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acres in Unit
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Agua Fria, Arizona	70,980	0	0	1,364	70,980
Baaj Nwaavjo I'tah Kukveni – Ancestral Footprints of the Grand Canyon, Arizona	529,242	388,376	32,360	10,049	917,618
Grand Canyon-Parashant, Arizona	812,581	208,449 /a/	23,205	4,086	1,021,030
Ironwood Forest, Arizona	128,756	299 /b/	54,741	4,832	129,055
Sonoran Desert, Arizona	486,400	0	3,900	6,100	486,400
Vermilion Cliffs, Arizona	279,566	0	13,438	683	279,566
Berryessa Snow Mountain, California	133,566	197,214 /c/	0	0	330,780
California Coastal, California	8,858	0	0	0	8,858
Carrizo Plain, California	211,045	0	9,309	26,463	211,045
Fort Ord, California	7,212	7,446	0	0	14,658
Mojave Trails, California	1,600,000	0	0	0	1,600,000
Sand to Snow, California	83,000	71,000	0	0	154,000
Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains, California	98,981	70,115 /d/	45,889 /e/	65,037 /f/	169,096
Browns Canyon, Colorado	9,793	11,811 /c/	0	0	21,604
Canyons of the Ancients, Colorado	176,000	370	0	8,630	176,370
Craters of the Moon, Idaho	275,076	463,344 /a/	7,950	6,874	738,420
Pompeys Pillar, Montana	51	0	0	0	51
Upper Missouri River Breaks, Montana	377,346	0	38,760	81,715	377,346
Avi Kwa Ame, Nevada /g/	442,832	63,901 /a/	0	0	506,733
Basin and Range, Nevada	703,585	0	0	4,438	703,585

Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023–continued

Unit Name and State	BLM-Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acres in Unit
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Gold Butte, Nevada	296,937	0	0	0	296,937
Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks, New Mexico	4,647	0	0	757	4,647
Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks, New Mexico	496,529	0	77,008	9,925	496,529
Prehistoric Trackways, New Mexico	5,280	0	0	0	5,280
Río Grande del Norte, New Mexico	242,710	0	39,167	28,853	242,710
Cascade-Siskiyou, Oregon	112,928	0	0	19,752	112,928
Bears Ears, Utah	1,074,908	289,040	26,911	0	1,363,948
Grand Staircase-Escalante, Utah	1,870,000	0	0	2,478	1,870,000
Jurassic, Utah	850	0	0	0	850
San Juan Islands, Washington	970	0	0	0	970
Total Acres	**10,540,629**	**1,771,365**	**372,638**	**282,036**	**12,311,994**

Note: Some figures may have changed from last year due to geographic information system recalculation of acres. The BLM has no jurisdiction over state and private lands within nationally designated areas.

/a/ National Park Service.

/b/ Department of Defense.

/c/ U.S. Forest Service.

/d/ U.S. Forest Service; Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (trust/allottee/reservation).

Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023–concluded

/e/ Includes California State Parks and Recreation, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and University of California land.

/f/ Private lands include 13,900 acres held in trust for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

/g/ The proclamation states that the national monument encompasses approximately 506,814 acres. The acres presented represent initial GIS calculations, which could fluctuate due to continual refinement and updates.

Table 5-3a. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

Unit Name and State	BLM-Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acres in Unit
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Steese, Alaska	1,208,624	0	0	0	1,208,624
Gila Box Riparian, Arizona	21,767	0	0	1,720	21,767
Las Cienegas, Arizona	41,972	0	5,307	0	41,972
San Pedro Riparian, Arizona	56,431	0	0	0	56,431
King Range, California	62,562	0	0	3,617	62,562
Dominguez-Escalante, Colorado	210,149	0	0	8,245	210,149
Gunnison Gorge, Colorado	63,201	0	0	1,823	63,201
McInnis Canyons, Colorado	123,460	25	0	814	123,485
Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey, Idaho	483,700	1,600 /a/	41,200	4,800	485,300 /b/
Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails, Nevada	799,485	0	0	17,4560	799,485
Numunaa Nobe, Nevada	160,224	0	0	0	160,224
Pistone-Black Mountain, Nevada	3,415	0	0	0	3,415
Red Rock Canyon, Nevada	196,877	0	0	0	196,877
Sloan Canyon, Nevada	48,438	0	0	0	48,438
El Malpais, New Mexico	227,100	0	0	35,000 /c/	227,100
Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave, New Mexico	24,876	0	0	0	24,876
Beaver Dam Wash, Utah	63,478	0	6,492	12,127	63,478
John Wesley Powell, Utah	29,868	0	0	0	29,868
Red Cliffs, Utah	44,859	0	13,728	2,638	44,859
Total	**3,870,486**	**1,625**	**66,727**	**88,240**	**3,872,111**

Table 5-3a. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023–concluded

Note: The BLM has no jurisdiction over state and private lands within nationally designated areas.

/a/ This acreage reflects military lands within the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area.

/b/ Total does not include 9,300 acres of open waters that also exist within the exterior boundary of the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area.

/c/ In El Malpais, 2,500 acres are identified as “Indian Lands.”

Table 5-3b. OTHER CONSERVATION UNITS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

Unit Name and State	BLM-Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acres in Unit
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area, Oregon	428,440	0	0	68,720	428,440
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon	95	5	0	0	100
Headwaters Forest Reserve, California	7,472	0	0	0	7,472
Piedras Blancas Light Station Outstanding Natural Area, California	20	0	456	0	20
Alabama Hills National Scenic Area, California	18,610	0	0	0	18,610
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area, Florida	86	21	13	0	107
Total	**454,723**	**26**	**469**	**68,720**	**454,749**

Note: The BLM has no jurisdiction over state and private lands within nationally designated areas.

Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Arizona		
Aravaipa Canyon	Gila District	19,410
Arrastra Mountain	Colorado River District	129,800
Aubrey Peak	Colorado River District	15,400
Baboquivari Peak	Gila District	2,040
Beaver Dam Mountains (3,667 acres in Utah)	Arizona Strip District	15,000
Big Horn Mountains	Phoenix District	21,000
Cottonwood Point	Arizona Strip District	6,860
Coyote Mountains	Gila District	5,100
Dos Cabezas Mountains	Gila District	11,700
Eagletail Mountains	Colorado River District	97,880
East Cactus Plain	Colorado River District	14,630
Fishhooks	Gila District	10,500
Gibralter Mountain	Colorado River District	18,790
Grand Wash Cliffs	Arizona Strip District	37,030
Harcuvar Mountains	Colorado River District	25,050
Harquahala Mountains	Phoenix District	22,880
Hassayampa River Canyon	Phoenix District	12,300
Hells Canyon	Phoenix District	9,951
Hummingbird Springs	Phoenix District	31,200
Kanab Creek	Arizona Strip District	6,700
Mount Logan	Arizona Strip District	14,650
Mount Nutt	Colorado River District	28,080
Mount Tipton	Colorado River District	31,520
Mount Trumbull	Arizona Strip District	7,880
Mount Wilson	Colorado River District	23,900
Muggins Mountain	Colorado River District	7,711
Needle’s Eye	Gila District	8,760
New Water Mountains	Colorado River District	24,600
North Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix District	63,200
North Santa Teresa	Gila District	5,800

Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023–continued

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Arizona–concluded		
Paiute	Arizona Strip District	87,900
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (21,416 acres in Utah)	Arizona Strip District	89,400
Peloncillo Mountains	Gila District	19,440
Rawhide Mountains	Colorado River District	38,470
Redfield Canyon	Gila District	6,600
Sierra Estrella	Phoenix District	14,400
Signal Mountain	Phoenix District	13,350
South Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix District	60,100
Swansea	Colorado River District	16,400
Table Top	Phoenix District	34,400
Tres Alamos	Colorado River District	8,300
Trigo Mountain	Colorado River District	30,300
Upper Burro Creek	Colorado River District	27,440
Wabayuma Peak	Colorado River District	38,944
Warm Springs	Colorado River District	112,400
White Canyon	Gila District	5,800
Woolsey Peak	Phoenix District	64,000
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Arizona (47 areas)		**1,396,966**
California		
Agua Tibia	California Desert District	539
Argus Range	California Desert District	65,726
Avawatz Mountains	California Desert District	89,500
Beauty Mountain	California Desert District	15,628
Big Maria Mountains	California Desert District	45,384
Bigelow Cholla Garden	California Desert District	14,645
Bighorn Mountain	California Desert District	26,543
Black Mountain	California Desert District	20,548
Bright Star	California Desert District	8,191
Bristol Mountains	California Desert District	71,389

Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023–continued

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California–continued		
Buzzards Peak	California Desert District	11,840
Cache Creek	Central California District	27,296
Cadiz Dunes	California Desert District	19,935
Carrizo Gorge	California Desert District	14,740
Cedar Roughs	Central California District	6,287
Chemehuevi Mountains	California Desert District	85,864
Chimney Peak	Central California District	13,140
Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	99,548
Cleghorn Lakes	California Desert District	39,167
Clipper Mountain	California Desert District	33,843
Coso Range	California Desert District	49,296
Coyote Mountains	California Desert District	18,631
Darwin Falls	California Desert District	8,189
Dead Mountains	California Desert District	47,158
Domeland	Central California District	39,379
El Paso Mountains	California Desert District	23,679
Elkhorn Ridge	Northern California District	11,001
Fish Creek Mountains	California Desert District	21,390
Funeral Mountains	California Desert District	25,707
Golden Valley	California Desert District	37,786
Granite Mountain	Central California District	31,059
Grass Valley	California Desert District	30,186
Great Falls Basin	California Desert District	7,810
Hollow Hills	California Desert District	22,366
Ibex	California Desert District	28,822
Indian Pass	California Desert District	43,279
Inyo Mountains	California Desert District	125,075
Ishi	Northern California District	199
Jacumba	California Desert District	31,358
Kelso Dunes	California Desert District	144,915
Kiavah	California Desert District	41,000

Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023–continued

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California–continued		
King Range	Northern California District	42,695
Kingston Range	California Desert District	252,149
Little Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	28,052
Little Picacho	California Desert District	38,216
Machesna Mountain	Central California District	123
Malpais Mesa	California Desert District	31,906
Manly Peak	California Desert District	12,897
Mecca Hills	California Desert District	26,356
Mesquite	California Desert District	44,804
Milpitas Wash	California Desert District	17,250
Newberry Mountains	California Desert District	26,102
Nopah Range	California Desert District	106,623
North Algodones Dunes	California Desert District	25,895
North Mesquite Mountains	California Desert District	28,955
Old Woman Mountains	California Desert District	165,172
Orocopia Mountains	California Desert District	51,289
Otay Mountain	California Desert District	16,893
Owens Peak	California Desert District	73,868
Pahrump Valley	California Desert District	73,726
Palen/McCoy	California Desert District	236,488
Palo Verde Mountains	California Desert District	39,955
Picacho Peak	California Desert District	8,860
Pinto Mountains	California Desert District	24,348
Piper Mountain	California Desert District	72,192
Piute Mountains	California Desert District	48,080
Resting Spring Range	California Desert District	76,312
Rice Valley	California Desert District	41,777
Riverside Mountains	California Desert District	24,004
Rocks and Islands	Arcata Field Office	6
Rodman Mountains	California Desert District	34,264

Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023–continued

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California–concluded		
Sacatar Trail	California Desert District	50,451
Saddle Peak Hills	California Desert District	1,530
San Gorgonio	California Desert District	39,233
Santa Lucia	Central California District	1,807
Santa Rosa	California Desert District	58,878
Sawtooth Mountains	California Desert District	33,772
Sheephole Valley	California Desert District	188,169
Soda Mountains	California Desert District	80,090
South Fork Eel River	Northern California District	12,868
South Nopah Range	California Desert District	17,059
Stateline	California Desert District	6,964
Stepladder Mountains	California Desert District	83,195
Surprise Canyon	California Desert District	24,433
Sylvania Mountains	California Desert District	18,682
Trilobite	California Desert District	37,308
Turtle Mountains	California Desert District	177,309
Ventana	Central California District	719
Whipple Mountains	California Desert District	76,123
White Mountains	Central California District	24,162
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Northern California District	8,433
Yuki	Northern California District	17,196
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in California (92 areas)		**4,125,676**
Colorado		
Black Ridge Canyons (5,099 acres in Utah)	McInnis Canyons NCA	70,380
Dominguez Canyon	Dominguez-Escalante NCA	66,280
Gunnison Gorge	Uncompahgre Field Office	17,784
Powderhorn	Gunnison Field Office	47,980
Uncompahgre	Gunnison Field Office	3,390
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Colorado (5 areas) /a/		**205,814**

Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023–continued

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Idaho		
Big Jacks Creek	Boise District	57,343
Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers	Boise and Twin Falls District	96,774
Frank Church-River of No Return	Coeur d'Alene District	802
Jim McClure-Jerry Peak	Challis Field Office	23,916
Little Jacks Creek	Boise District	50,930
North Fork Owyhee	Boise District	44,027
Owyhee River	Boise District	270,846
Pole Creek	Boise District	12,556
White Clouds	Idaho Falls District	450
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Idaho (9 areas)		**557,644**
Montana		
Lee Metcalf-Bear Trap Canyon Unit	Dillon Field Office	6,347
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Montana (1 area)		**6,347**
Nevada		
Arrow Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	27,502
Becky Peak	Ely District	18,119
Big Rocks	Ely District	12,930
Black Rock Desert	Winnemucca District	314,835
Bristlecone	Ely District	14,095
Cain Mountain	Stillwater Field Office	14,050
Calico Mountains	Winnemucca District	64,968
Clan Alpine Mountains	Stillwater Field Office	128,362
Clover Mountains	Ely District	85,668
Delamar Mountains	Ely District	111,066
Desatoya Mountains	Stillwater Field Office	40,303
East Fork High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca District	52,618
Eldorado	Las Vegas Field Office	5,766
Far South Egans	Ely District	36,299

Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023–continued

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Nevada–continued		
Fortification Range	Ely District	30,539
Goshute Canyon	Ely District	42,544
Government Peak	Ely District	6,313
High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca District	46,465
High Rock Lake	Winnemucca District	59,107
Highland Ridge	Ely District	68,623
Ireteba Peaks	Las Vegas Field Office	10,332
Jumbo Springs	Las Vegas Field Office	4,760
La Madre Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	27,896
Lime Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	23,710
Little High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca District	48,355
Meadow Valley Range	Ely District	123,508
Mormon Mountains	Ely District	157,716
Mount Charleston	Las Vegas Field Office	2,178
Mount Grafton	Ely District	78,754
Mount Irish	Ely District	28,274
Mount Moriah	Ely District	8,708
Muddy Mountains	Las Vegas Field Office	44,633
North Black Rock Range	Winnemucca District	30,648
North Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca District	23,439
North McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	14,779
Pahute Peak	Winnemucca District	56,890
Parsnip Peak	Ely District	43,512
Pine Forest Range	Winnemucca District	24,015
Rainbow Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	20,184
South Egan Range	Ely District	67,214
South Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca District	54,536
South McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	43,996
South Pahroc Range	Ely District	25,671

Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023–continued

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Nevada–concluded		
Spirit Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	553
Tunnel Spring	Ely District	5,341
Wee Thump Joshua Tree	Las Vegas Field Office	6,489
Weepah Spring	Ely District	51,305
White Rock Range	Ely District	24,249
Worthington Mountains	Ely District	30,594
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Nevada (49 areas)		**2,262,411**
New Mexico		
Aden Lava Flow	Las Cruces District Office	27,673
Ah-Shi-Sle-Pah	Farmington Field Office	7,242
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	43,420
Broad Canyon	Las Cruces District Office	13,902
Cebolla	Rio Puerco Field Office	61,600
Cerro del Yuta	Taos Field Office	13,420
Cinder Cone	Las Cruces District Office	16,935
East Potrillo Mountains	Las Cruces District Office	12,155
Mount Riley	Las Cruces District Office	8,382
Ojito	Rio Puerco Field Office	11,656
Organ Mountains	Las Cruces District Office	19,916
Potrillo Mountains	Las Cruces District Office	105,085
Río San Antonio	Taos Field Office	8,120
Robledo Mountains	Las Cruces District Office	16,776
Sabinoso	Taos Field Office	29,242
Sierra de las Uvas	Las Cruces District Office	11,114
West Malpais	Rio Puerco Field Office	39,540
Whitehorn	Las Cruces District Office	9,616
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico (18 areas)		**455,794**

Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023–continued

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Oregon		
Devil's Staircase	Coos Bay District	7,107
Hells Canyon	Vale District	946
Lower White River	Prineville District	1,124
Oregon Badlands	Prineville District	29,182
Soda Mountain	Cascade-Siskiyou NM	24,707
Spring Basin	Prineville District	6,404
Steens Mountain	Burns District	170,202
Table Rock	Medford District	5,784
Wild Rogue	Medford District	8,604
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Oregon (9 areas)		**254,060**
Utah		
Beartrap Canyon	St. George Field Office	40
Beaver Dam Mountains (15,000 acres in Arizona)	Cedar City Field Office	3,667
Big Wild Horse Mesa	Price Field Office	18,192
Blackridge	St. George Field Office	13,107
Black Ridge Canyons (70,380 acres in Colorado)	Moab Field Office	5,099
Canaan Mountain	St. George Field Office	44,447
Cedar Mountains	Salt Lake Field Office	99,428
Cold Wash	Price Field Office	11,001
Cottonwood Canyon	St. George Field Office	11,667
Cougar Canyon	St. George Field Office	10,648
Deep Creek	St. George Field Office	3,291
Deep Creek North	St. George Field Office	4,478
Desolation Canyon	Price Field Office	142,996
Devil's Canyon	Price Field Office	8,675
Doc's Pass	St. George Field Office	18,216
Eagle Canyon	Price Field Office	13,832

Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023–continued

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Utah–concluded		
Goose Creek	St. George Field Office	93
Horse Valley	Price Field Office	12,201
Labyrinth Canyon	Price Field Office	54,643
LaVerkin Creek	St. George Field Office	453
Little Ocean Draw	Price Field Office	20,660
Little Wild Horse Canyon	Price Field Office	5,479
Lower Last Chance	Price Field Office	19,339
Mexican Mountain	Price Field Office	76,413
Middle Wild Horse Mesa	Price Field Office	16,343
Muddy Creek	Price Field Office	98,023
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (89,400 acres in Arizona)	Kanab Field Office	21,416
Red Butte	St. George Field Office	1,535
Red Mountain	St. George Field Office	18,689
Red's Canyon	Price Field Office	17,325
San Rafael Reef	Price Field Office	60,442
Sid's Mountain	Price Field Office	49,130
Slaughter Creek	St. George Field Office	4,047
Taylor Creek	St. George Field Office	35
Turtle Canyon	Price Field Office	29,029
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Utah (35 areas)		**914,079**
Washington		
Juniper Dunes	Spokane District	7,140
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Washington (1 area)		**7,140**
TOTAL BLM WILDERNESS ACRES IN UNITED STATES (263 designated areas) /b/		**10,185,931**

Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023–concluded

Note: Some figures may have changed from last year due to geographic information system recalculation of acres.

/a/ The Tabeguache Area in Colorado is, by act of Congress, to be managed as wilderness but is not shown here because it has not been officially designated as wilderness.

/b/ The total number of designated areas does not double count the three units that are located in multiple states (Arizona, Colorado, and Utah).

Table 5-5. WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

State	Number of Wilderness Study Areas	Federal Acres
Alaska	1	260,000
Arizona	2	63,930
California	59	503,539
Colorado	53	546,969
Idaho	40	544,619
Montana	35	435,084
Nevada	56	2,018,717
New Mexico	48	725,006
Oregon	87	2,645,103
Utah	77	2,795,574
Washington	1	5,554
Wyoming	42	574,401
Total	**487 /a/**	**11,118,496**

/a/ Fourteen wilderness study areas are in more than one state and are counted only once in this total.

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

River	Public Law Number	Date Designated	BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Miles
Alaska							
Beaver Creek	Public Law 96-487	12/2/1980	71,040	111.0	0.0	0.0	111.0
Birch Creek	Public Law 96-487	12/2/1980	80,640	126.0	0.0	0.0	126.0
Delta	Public Law 96-487	12/2/1980	39,680	20.0	24.0	18.0	62.0
Fortymile	Public Law 96-487	12/2/1980	250,880	179.0	203.0	10.0	392.0
Gulkana	Public Law 96-487	12/2/1980	115,840	181.0	0.0	0.0	181.0
Unalakleet	Public Law 96-487	12/2/1980	51,200	80.0	0.0	0.0	80.0
State Totals (6)			**609,280**	**697.0**	**227.0**	**28.0**	**952.0**
California							
Amargosa	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	8,608	7.9	12.7	6.3	26.9
Cottonwood Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	1,312	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.1
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior	1/19/1981	480	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5
Merced	Public Law 100-149; Public Law 102-432	11/2/1987; 10/23/1992	3,840	3.0	0.0	9.0	12.0
Middle Fork and South Fork (Eel)	Secretary of the Interior	1/19/1981	10,240	21.0	4.5	6.5	32.0
North Fork American	Public Law 95-625	11/10/1978	3,840	12.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
Surprise Canyon Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	1,248	2.1	0.0	1.8	3.9
Trinity	Secretary of the Interior	1/19/1981	5,495	0.0	0.0	17.0	17.0
Tuolumne	Public Law 98-425	9/28/1984	960	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Whitewater	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	2,560	6.3	0.0	1.7	8.0
State Totals (10)			**38,583**	**55.3**	**17.2**	**47.9**	**120.4**
Idaho							
Battle Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	7,776	24.3	0.0	0.0	24.3
Big Jacks Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	10,688	33.4	0.0	0.0	33.4
Bruneau	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	12,640	39.0	0.0	0.5	39.5
Cottonwood Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	832	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6
Deep Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	4,384	13.7	0.0	0.0	13.7

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023 –continued

River	Public Law Number	Date Designated	BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Miles
Idaho–concluded							
Dickshooter Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	3,040	9.5	0.0	0.0	9.5
Duncan Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	288	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
Jarbidge	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	9,024	28.2	0.0	0.0	28.2
Little Jacks Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	3,968	12.4	0.0	0.0	12.4
North Fork Owyhee	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	5,984	14.7	0.0	4.0	18.7
Owyhee	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	20,992	65.6	0.0	0.0	65.6
Red Canyon	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	1,568	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9
Sheep Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	8,256	25.8	0.0	0.0	25.8
South Fork Owyhee	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	10,048	31.0	0.0	0.4	31.4
West Fork Bruneau	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	128	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Wickahoney Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	480	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
State Totals (16)			**100,096**	**307.9**	**0.0**	**4.9**	**312.8**
Montana							
Upper Missouri	Public Law 94-986	10/12/1976	89,300	64.0	26.0	59.0	149.0
State Totals (1)			**89,300**	**64.0**	**26.0**	**59.0**	**149.0**
New Mexico							
Rio Chama	Public Law 100-633	11/7/1988	2,435	8.4	0.0	0.0	8.4
Rio Grande	Public Law 90-542; Public Law 103-242	10/2/1968; 5/4/1994	20,416	49.3	12.0	2.5	63.8
State Totals (2)			**22,851**	**57.7**	**12.0**	**2.5**	**72.2**
Oregon							
Clackamas	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	160	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Crooked (Middle and Lower)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	5,696	0.0	0.0	17.8	17.8
Deschutes (Middle and Lower)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	38,400	0.0	20.0	100.0	120.0
Donner und Blitzen	Public Law 100-557; Public Law 106-399	10/28/1988; 10/30/2000	25,120	87.5	0.0	0.0	87.5

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023 –continued

River	Public Law Number	Date Designated	BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Miles
Oregon–continued							
Elk Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	4,672	0.0	7.3	0.0	7.3
Elkhorn Creek	Public Law 104-333	11/12/1996	960	2.4	0.6	0.0	3.0
Fish Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	32	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Grande Ronde	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	7,968	9.0	0.0	15.9	24.9
Jenny Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	5,632	0.0	17.6	0.0	17.6
John Day (Main Stem)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	47,200	0.0	0.0	147.5	147.5
John Day (South Fork)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	15,040	0.0	0.0	47.0	47.0
Kiger Creek	Public Law 106-399	10/30/2000	1,360	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.3
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior	9/22/1994	3,520	0.0	11.0	0.0	11.0
Lobster Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	1,600	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0
Molalla	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	6,816	0.0	0.0	21.3	21.3
Nestucca	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	4,960	0.0	0.0	15.5	15.5
North Fork Crooked	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	4,042	11.9	0.6	4.6	17.1
North Fork Owyhee	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	3,072	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.6
North Fork Silver Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	1,920	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.0
North Umpqua	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	2,688	0.0	0.0	8.4	8.4
Owyhee	Public Law 98-494	10/19/1984	38,400	120.0	0.0	0.0	120.0
Powder	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	3,744	0.0	11.7	0.0	11.7
Quartzville Creek	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	3,104	0.0	0.0	9.7	9.7
Rogue	Public Law 90-542; Public Law 116-9	10/2/1968; 3/12/2019	53,120	112.0	25.7	28.3	166.0
Salmon	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	2,560	0.0	4.8	3.2	8.0
Sandy	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	4,000	0.0	3.8	8.7	12.5
South Fork Clackamas	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	192	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Spring Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	352	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1
Wallowa	Secretary of the Interior	7/23/1996	3,200	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0
Walker Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	928	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9
Wasson Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	1,472	4.6	0.0	0.0	4.6

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023 –concluded

River	Public Law Number	Date Designated	BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Miles
Oregon–concluded							
West Little Owyhee	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	18,432	57.6	0.0	0.0	57.6
White	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	7,904	0.0	17.8	6.9	24.7
Wildhorse Creek	Public Law 106-399	10/30/2000	3,072	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.6
State Totals (34)			**321,338**	**429.1**	**122.0**	**459.3**	**1,010.4**
Utah							
Beartrap Canyon	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	32	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Deep Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	1,568	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9
Goose Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	128	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Green	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	20,160	5.3	49.2	8.5	63.0
Kolob Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	640	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
LaVerkin Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	2,432	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.6
Middle Fork Taylor Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	32	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
North Fork Virgin	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	166	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Oak Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	320	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Shunes Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	256	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Smith Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	416	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Willis Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	96	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
State Totals (12)			**26,246**	**24.2**	**49.3**	**8.5**	**82.0**
BLM Totals (81)			**1,207,694**	**1,635.2**	**453.5**	**610.1**	**2,698.8**

Note: There may be minor mileage and acreage changes from year to year resulting from improved measurement and mapping techniques or arising from final or updated comprehensive or resource management plans. In addition, private and state lands within designated river corridors or areas are excluded when making mileage and acreage calculations.

Table 5-7. NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

National Trail Name	Date Designated	State(s)	Total BLM Miles /a/
SCENIC TRAILS			
Pacific Crest	10/2/1968	California, Oregon	233
Continental Divide	11/10/1978	Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming	389
Potomac Heritage	3/28/1983	Maryland, Virginia	3
Arizona	3/30/2009	Arizona	46
Pacific Northwest	3/30/2009	Washington	12
Subtotal—Scenic Trails (5)			**683**
HISTORIC TRAILS			
Oregon	11/10/1978	Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming	848
Mormon Pioneer	11/10/1978	Wyoming	498
Lewis and Clark	11/10/1978	Idaho, Montana, North Dakota	371
Iditarod /b/	11/10/1978	Alaska	149
Nez Perce	10/6/1986	Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	70
Juan Bautista de Anza	8/15/1990	Arizona, California	103
California	8/3/1992	California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming	1,493
Pony Express	8/3/1992	Nevada, Utah, Wyoming	596
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro /b/	10/13/2000	New Mexico	60
Old Spanish /b/	12/4/2002	Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah	887
Captain John Smith Chesapeake	12/19/2006	Maryland	2
Star-Spangled Banner	5/8/2008	Maryland	2
Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route	3/30/2009	Virginia	1
Butterfield Overland	1/5/2023	Arizona, California, New Mexico	256
Subtotal—Historic Trails (14)			**5,336**
Total—Trails (19)			**6,019**

Table 5-7. NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023–concluded

/a/ This table is based on total field-estimated mileage for the congressionally designated routes crossing BLM public lands and/or the best available field data for the actual trail locations. The trail mileage accuracy varies, depending on the amount of national trail inventory completed and the unique physical nature of national historic trails.

/b/ The Department of the Interior delegated national trail administration responsibilities to the BLM for the associated trails. These responsibilities are shared with the National Park Service for the Old Spanish National Historic Trail and the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail.

Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Federal Land and Minerals Patented or Deeded Out through Exchange

State	Number of Patents or Deeds Issued	Number of Acres Patented or Deeded Out	Approved Appraised Value	Cash Equalization Payment Received by the BLM /a/
FLPMA /b/				
None	0	0	$0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**$0**
Act of Congress				
None	0	0	$0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**$0**
FLPMA (Minerals Only) /b/				
None	0	0	$0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**$0**
Act of Congress (Minerals Only)				
None	0	0	$0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**$0**
Grand Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**$0**

Note: The lands in this table are federal lands administered by the BLM that are patented or deeded out pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701), and various acts of Congress. Public lands are patented by the United States, whereas acquired lands are deeded.

/a/ Cash payments received by the United States are to equalize the value of the federal lands and the nonfederal lands involved in the exchange.

/b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA and various acts of Congress.

Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Non-Federal Land and Minerals Acquired through Exchange

State	Number of Deeds Received	Number of Acres Acquired	Approved Appraised Value	Cash Equalization Payment Made by the BLM /a/
FLPMA /b/				
None	0	0	$0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**$0**
Act of Congress				
None	0	0	$0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**$0**
FLPMA (Minerals Only) /b/				
None	0	0	$0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**$0**
Act of Congress (Minerals Only)				
None	0	0	$0	$0
Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**$0**
Grand Total	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**$0**

Note: Lands acquired by the BLM pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701), and various acts of Congress.

/a/ Cash payments made by the United States are to equalize the value of the federal lands and the nonfederal lands involved in the exchange.

/b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA.

Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation

State	Interest Acquired: Fee			Interest Acquired: Easement		
	Number of Cases	*Cost*	*Acres*	*Number of Easements*	*Cost*	*Acres*
Purchase						
LWCF /a/						
California	7	$2,076,000	3,495	0	$0	0
Colorado	3	2,262,400	1,650	0	0	0
Idaho	7	16,549,850	4,602	3	6,177,150	3,178
Montana	1	9,038,000	3,649	0	0	0
South Dakota	1	65,000	20	0	0	0
Total	**19**	**$29,991,250**	**13,416**	**3**	**$6,177,150**	**3,178**
Non-LWCF /b/						
California	1	$334,000	680	0	$0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	1	4,500	1
Total	**1**	**$334,000**	**680**	**1**	**$4,500**	**1**
SNPLMA /c/						
None	0	$0	0	0	$0	0
Total	**0**	**$0**	**0**	**0**	**$0**	**0**
Total Purchases	**20**	**$30,325,250**	**14,096**	**4**	**$6,181,650**	**3,179**

Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation

State	Interest Acquired					
	Fee			Easement		
	Number of Cases	*Value*	*Acres*	*Number of Easements*	*Value*	*Acres*
Donation						
Colorado	1	$0	8	0	$0	0
Idaho	1	0	440	2	0	81
Montana	0	0	0	1	0	12
Utah	0	0	0	2	0	5
Total Donations	**2**	**$0**	**448**	**5**	**$0**	**98**
Grand Total	**22**	**$30,325,250**	**14,544**	**9**	**$6,181,650**	**3,277**

/a/ Funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897).

/b/ Funding from various sources, including highway and fire mitigations, habitat compensation, and western Oregon receipts (timber sale access).

/c/ Funding from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.

Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/	New Projects Approved in FY 2023	Projects Completed in FY 2023 /b/	Budget Authority Approved in FY 2023
Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions	2	2	$4,930,923
Capital Improvements	9	5	89,014,539
Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan	3	3	3,501,521
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	17	0	232,303,774
Conservation Initiatives	6	6	7,870,899
Lake Tahoe Restoration Act /c/	0	3	0
Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Project	4	1	12,066,350
Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Wildfire Prevention	6	8	17,455,760
Total	**47**	**28**	**$367,143,766**
Special Account Reserve			$50,000,000
Grand Total Approved			**$417,143,766**

Note: The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The act provides for the disposal of public land within a specific area in the Las Vegas Valley and creates a special account into which 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales is deposited. Of the remaining 15 percent, 5 percent goes to the State of Nevada general education program, and 10 percent goes to the Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission infrastructure. The special account is not allocated as part of the federal budget process, so any revenue in the account remains available until expended. Special account revenue finances public projects in several categories described in footnote /a/.

Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

/a/ Allowable expenditures under the SNPLMA special account include the following:

- Acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, with priority given to lands in Clark County.
- Capital improvements at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Desert National Wildlife Refuge, Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, Great Basin National Park, and other areas administered by the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties and the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area.
- Development and implementation of the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan in Clark County.
- Development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark, Lincoln, Churchill, and White Pine Counties and in portions of Carson City, Nevada, pursuant to a cooperative agreement with a unit of local or regional government.
- Conservation initiatives on federal land in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties and portions of Carson City, Nevada, administered by the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture.
- Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106-506) projects.
- Hazardous fuels reduction and wildfire prevention within the Lake Tahoe Basin and the Nevada portions of the Carson Range and the Spring Mountains.
- Projects with the Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Project, including, but not limited to, fire management, fuels, forests, woodlands, rangelands, aspen and riparian communities, wildlife habitat, soils, and watersheds, on federal lands in White Pine County and/or Lincoln County, Nevada.
- Reimbursement of costs incurred by the BLM for implementation of the act and to clear debris from and protect land within the disposal boundary and land reserved for affordable housing.
- Reimbursement of costs incurred by the Secretary of the Interior in the identification, implementation, and consolidation of federal and nonfederal lands in Churchill County, Nevada.

/b/ All projects completed in FY 2023 received approval and budget authority in Rounds 15 through 17. A round is a cycle or period of time for consideration and approval of projects. Terminated projects are not included in the completed project counts.

/c/ Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects were funded in Rounds 5 through 12, during which time the $300 million authorized to be appropriated for projects at Lake Tahoe over 10 years was approved by the Secretary of the Interior and allocated for that purpose. Therefore, no additional funds are being allocated to Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects.

Table 5-10a. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Land Disposal (1999–2023) /a/

	1999–2022		1999–2023	
	Total	Average/Year	2023	Total
Acres Disposed	32,489 /b/	1,413	5	32,494
Number of Parcels Disposed	929	40	1	930
Gross Disposal Revenue /c/	$4,420,741,594 /d/	$192,206,156	$182,623,123	$4,603,364,717

Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (1999–2023) /e/

	1999–2022	2023	Total
Acres Acquired	71,640	207	71,847

Note: The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The act provides for the orderly disposal of certain federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, in the Las Vegas Valley within a disposal boundary established by Congress. Revenues from SNPLMA are used for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada, with a priority for lands in Clark County, and for other purposes established by the legislation. Land has been acquired in several Nevada counties using funds in the SNPLMA special account.

/a/ Land disposal includes auctions (oral, Internet, sealed bid, and modified competitive), direct sales, sales for recreational or public purposes, affordable housing sales, and exchanges.

The Santini-Burton boundary and the cooperative management area (CMA) boundary (land conveyed to Clark County through SNPLMA legislation) are both wholly within the SNPLMA disposal boundary. When Santini-Burton parcels outside the CMA boundary (but within the SNPLMA disposal boundary) are sold, the acres are included in total acres disposed, but the revenue from sale of those Santini-Burton parcels goes to the United States Treasury for distribution as specified in the Santini-Burton Act.

/b/ Includes the acres disposed through conveyance to Clark County for the CMA and to the city of Henderson for the limited transition area (LTA). This also includes 207 acres conveyed to the cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas for their job creation zones.

Table 5-10a. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023 –concluded

/c/ Reported gross revenue reflects revenue from all disposal methods, including that from recreational and public purposes sales, revenue from conveyances of CMA lands by Clark County, revenue from conveyances of LTA lands by the city of Henderson, revenues for conveyance of job creation zone lands by the city of North Las Vegas, forfeited land sale bid deposits, and nominal proceeds from conveyances of "unknown" mineral rights in the early years of SNPLMA.

Reported gross revenue may reflect deposit amounts only (typically 20 percent of purchase price) for land sales held 6 months or less before the end of the fiscal year, in which case the balance of the purchase price will not be due, and thus not reported as revenue, until the fiscal year they are received. If any sale defaults, the number of acres/parcels disposed will be adjusted in the next fiscal year.

/d/ "Gross disposal revenue" includes mineral conveyances, forfeitures, and settlements.

/e/ "Lands acquired" reflects total acres of environmentally sensitive land acquired (both fee and conservation easement) using SNPLMA funds by all SNPLMA-eligible federal land management agencies.

Table 5-10b. LINCOLN COUNTY LAND ACT AND LINCOLN COUNTY CONSERVATION, RECREATION, AND DEVELOPMENT ACT LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Land Disposal (2001–2023) /a/

	2001–2022		2001–2023	
	Total	Average/Sale	2023	Total
Acres Disposed	13,842.28 /b/	1977.47 /c/	0	13,842.28
Number of Parcels Disposed	18	2.6	0	18
Gross Disposal Revenue /d/	$47,935,329 /e/	$6,847,904	$0	$47,935,329

Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (2001–2023) /f/

	2001–2022	2023	Total
Acres Acquired	1,583	0	1,583

Note: The Lincoln County Land Act (LCLA) (Public Law 106–298) became law in October 2000. The act provides for the orderly disposal of 13,500 acres of federal lands in Lincoln County, Nevada. Revenues from the LCLA are used for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada, with a priority for lands in Lincoln County, and for other purposes established by the legislation. Land has been acquired in several Nevada counties using funds in the LCLA special account.

The Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act (LCCRDA) (Public Law 108–424) became law in November 2004. The act provides for the orderly disposal of 90,000 acres of federal lands in Lincoln County, Nevada. Additionally, the LCCRDA provided for the disposal of a utility corridor in Lincoln and Clark Counties. Revenues from LCCRDA are used for the purposes established by the legislation.

/a/ Land disposal includes auctions (oral, Internet, sealed bid, and modified competitive) and direct sales.

/b/ This total reflects sales that occurred in 2001, 2005, 2013, 2014, 2017, 2018, and 2021.

/c/ This average represents seven land sales that occurred in 2001, 2005, 2013, 2014, 2017, 2018, and 2021. Data for 2023 are reported in the next column.

Table 5-10b. LINCOLN COUNTY LAND ACT AND LINCOLN COUNTY CONSERVATION, RECREATION, AND DEVELOPMENT ACT LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2023 –concluded

/d/ Reported gross revenue reflects revenue from all disposal methods.

Reported gross revenue may reflect deposit amounts only (typically 20 percent of purchase price) for land sales held 6 months or less before the end of the fiscal year, in which case the balance of the purchase price will not be due, and thus not reported as revenue, until the next fiscal year. If any sale defaults, the number of acres/parcels disposed will be adjusted in the next fiscal year.

/e/ Total revenue includes the sale of high-value parcels that occurred in the southern part of Lincoln County, near Mesquite, Nevada, in 2001 and 2005. Additional sales are not anticipated to occur in this part of Lincoln County. Based on current sales figures, the average price per acre for future sales is anticipated to be between $300 and $1,500 per acre.

/f/ "Lands acquired" reflects total acres of environmentally sensitive land acquired (both fee and conservation easement) using LCLA funds by all LCLA-eligible federal land management agencies.

Table 5-11. RESERVED

This table number is reserved for use in a future edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

Table 5-12. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO POPULATIONS IN HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS AS OF MARCH 1, 2023

Administrative State	Number of HMAs /a/	BLM HMA Acres	Horses	Burros	Total Animals /b/
Arizona	7	1,498,207	465	6,205	6,670
California	21	2,053,082	4,007	3,013	7,020
Colorado	4	365,988	1,527	0	1,527
Idaho	6	383,894	651	0	651
Montana	1	27,094	205	0	205
Nevada	83	14,032,947	44,786	4,482	49,268
New Mexico	2	24,506	385	0	385
Oregon	18	2,733,577	4,519	54	4,573
Utah	19	2,154,458	3,555	201	3,756
Wyoming	16	3,644,013	8,828	0	8,828
Total	**177**	**26,917,766**	**68,928**	**13,955**	**82,883**

Note: Wild horse and burro populations on the range typically increase on average 20 percent per year based on the annual foaling rates.

/a/ Herd management areas (HMAs) are BLM-managed lands where wild horses and burros are managed in conjunction with other resources.

/b/ The best estimate for total population size on March 1, 2023, is 82,883 wild horses and burros. The 90% confidence interval based on typical aerial survey-based uncertainty levels is between 71,494 and 96,083—but totals close to the best estimate are the most likely.

Table 5-13a. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO ADOPTIONS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Administrative State	Animals Adopted FY 1971 to FY 2022 /a/			Animals Adopted FY 2023		
	Horses	*Burros*	*Total*	*Horses*	*Burros*	*Total*
Alaska	1	1	2	0	0	0
Arizona	4,926	4,467	9,393	90	185	275
California	21,428	8,397	29,825	160	118	278
Colorado	9,051	1,324	10,375	207	27	234
Eastern States	72,493	16,391	88,884	2,413	89	2,502
Idaho	5,901	807	6,708	226	87	313
Montana	10,880	1,647	12,527	143	36	179
Nevada	15,341	1,213	16,554	80	21	101
New Mexico	28,877	5,848	34,725	959	440	1,399
Oregon	16,889	1,741	18,630	415	5	420
Utah	8,083	1,128	9,211	142	35	177
Wyoming	22,943	2,213	25,156	280	62	342
National Program Office	9,400	335	9,735	0	0	0
Total	**226,213**	**45,512**	**271,725**	**5,115**	**1,105**	**6,220**

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Historical adoption numbers have been adjusted to account for animals that have been returned or re-adopted.

Table 5-13b. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO REMOVALS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Administrative State	Animals Removed /a/			Animals Removed /b/		
	FY 1971 to FY 2022			FY 2023		
	Horses	*Burros*	*Total*	*Horses*	*Burros*	*Total*
Arizona	314	16,700	17,014	4	759	763
California	21,626	11,863	33,489	490	30	520
Colorado	6,575	0	6,575	123	0	123
Idaho	4,082	0	4,082	234	0	234
Montana	497	3	500	1	0	1
Nevada	158,112	11,070	169,182	3,266	116	3,382
New Mexico	709	11	720	0	0	0
Oregon	23,458	65	23,523	304	0	304
Utah	19,739	639	20,378	7	0	7
Wyoming	46,437	3	46,440	1	0	1
Total	**281,549**	**40,354**	**321,903**	**4,430**	**905**	**5,335**

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Historical removal numbers from U.S. Forest Service land are incorporated in BLM administrative state totals.

/b/ Removal numbers for FY 2023 include 24 animals removed from U.S. Forest Service land in Nevada.

Table 5-13c. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO SALES BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Administrative State	Animals Sold FY 2005 to FY 2022			Animals Sold FY 2023		
	Horses	*Burros*	*Total*	*Horses*	*Burros*	*Total*
Arizona	612	1,230	1,842	89	617	706
California	1,143	651	1,794	51	134	185
Colorado	1,332	34	1,366	2	1	3
Eastern States	3,165	317	3,482	630	97	727
Idaho	72	18	90	3	16	19
Montana	178	24	202	12	5	17
Nevada	936	168	1,104	0	0	0
New Mexico	1,108	147	1,255	85	0	85
Oregon	207	8	215	14	1	15
Utah	463	176	639	23	3	26
Wyoming	600	77	677	12	3	15
National Program Office	1,310	0	1,310	0	0	0
Total	**11,126**	**2,850**	**13,976**	**921**	**877**	**1,798**

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

Table 5-13d. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO TRANSFERS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Transferee	Animals Transferred /a/ FY 2018 to FY 2022			Animals Transferred /a/ FY 2023		
	Horses	*Burros*	*Total*	*Horses*	*Burros*	*Total*
Colorado Parks and Wildlife	0	6	6	0	0	0
Montana Department of Corrections	4	0	4	3	0	3
U.S. Air Force	1	0	1	0	0	0
U.S. Army	7	0	7	6	1	7
U.S. Border Patrol	34	0	34	13	0	13
U.S. Forest Service	5	0	5	4	0	4
U.S. Marine Corps	9	1	10	0	0	0
Total	**60**	**7**	**67**	**26**	**1**	**27**

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Congress authorized the BLM to transfer excess wild horses and burros to federal, state, and local government agencies for use as work animals in Division G, Title I, Section 116 (Humane Transfer of Excess Animals) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017. This authorization must be approved annually through congressional appropriation.

Table 5-13e. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO FERTILITY CONTROL TREATMENTS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Administrative State	Animals Treated FY 2004 to FY 2022			Animals Treated FY 2023		
	Darted /a/	*Hand Applicated /b/*	*Total*	*Darted /a/*	*Hand Applicated /b/*	*Total*
Arizona /c/	0	28	28	0	34	34
California /d/	0	401	401	0	0	0
Colorado	2,209	264	2,473	168	0	168
Idaho /e/	100	459	559	10	0	10
Montana	718	42	760	58	0	58
Nevada	301	3,727	4,028	90	66	156
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	399	567	966	59	21	80
Utah	635	786	1,421	87	50	137
Wyoming	758	1,399	2,157	77	0	77
Total	**5,120**	**7,673**	**12,793**	**549**	**171**	**720**

/a/ Animals received treatment by field darting from a distance without capture.

/b/ Animals received treatment by hand application using a chute in a corral setting.

/c/ The historical hand applicated number is adjusted to account for misreporting the previous year.

/d/ The historical hand applicated number is adjusted to include 59 treatments that were previously misreported as darted.

/e/ The historical hand applicated number is adjusted to include 26 treatments that were previously misreported as darted.

Table 5-14a. HERITAGE RESOURCE PROGRAMS: CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES, FICAL YEAR 2023

Administrative State	Acres Inventoried	Properties Recorded	Number of Study/Management Permits Issued or in Effect
Alaska	2,235	40	8
Arizona	41,329	259	69
California	23,295	959	135
Colorado	37,496	760	50
Eastern States	8	2	0
Idaho	74,716	465	13
Montana	47,269	244	80
Nevada	115,030	3,256	128
New Mexico	68,195	721	114
Oregon	28,315	749	47
Utah	99,464	473	94
Wyoming	25,981	236	41
Total for FY 2023	**563,333**	**8,164**	**779**
TOTAL TO DATE	**29,255,395**	**441,959**	

Table 5-14b. HERITAGE RESOURCE PROGRAMS: PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES, FICAL YEAR 2023

Administrative State	Paleontology Localities Inventoried	Paleontology Permits Issued or Managed
Alaska	35	1
Arizona	0	10
California	69	30
Colorado	86	29
Eastern States	0	0
Idaho	631	2
Montana	301	51
Nevada	0	35
New Mexico	260	28
Oregon	34	21
Utah	468	91
Wyoming	513	58
Total for FY 2023	**2,397**	**356**
TOTAL TO DATE /a/	**51,863**	

/a/ The total to date is adjusted due to overreporting the previous year.

Table 5-14c. HERITAGE RESOURCE PROGRAMS: MUSEUM OBJECTS, FICAL YEAR 2023

Discipline	Objects Added in FY 2023	Object Total
Archaeology	5,625	11,466,688
Archives	12	130,909
Art	0	7
Ethnography	0	80
History	0	51,519
Paleontology	4	800,000 /a/
Total	**5,641**	**12,449,203**

Note: Museum collections are managed by three BLM facilities and 176 non-BLM partner repositories.

/a/ This value is adjusted due to overreporting the previous year

Table 5-15. AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACECs) AND RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS (RNAs) AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

Geographic State	Number	Acres
Alaska	43	7,432,939
Arizona	63	937,361
California	233	6,493,840
Colorado	92	648,226
Eastern States	0	0
Idaho	101	544,922
Montana	59	450,412
Nevada	57	1,407,552
New Mexico	161	1,077,313
Oregon/Washington	227	916,029
Utah	84	671,590
Wyoming	47	721,001
Total	**1,167**	**21,301,185**

Note: Acreage data are from the Surface Management Agency database, which experiences fluctuations due to continual refinement and updates.

Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF NON-NLCS DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

Special Management Area	Designation Type	Number	Total Acres	Total Miles
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	Congressional	1	37,579	
National Natural Landmarks	Administrative	41	391,317	
National Recreation Trails	Administrative	38		583
National Back Country Byways	Administrative	60		3,352 /a/
Globally Important Bird Areas	Administrative	34	7,625,030 /b/	
Significant Caves	Administrative	1,091		
Backcountry Conservation Areas /c/	Administrative	6	246,447	

Note: As of the 2018 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, data regarding herd management areas are now reported in Table 5-12, and data regarding areas of critical environmental concern and research natural areas are reported only in Table 5-15.

/a/ The total miles include those byways administratively designated under the BLM's Back Country Byway Program. In addition, the BLM is involved in the cooperative management of an additional 60 byways, totaling 5,169 miles on public lands, recognized by state or national designations. Collectively, these two categories make up the BLM's byway program.

/b/ The total acres for globally important bird areas do not include 15 BLM-managed important bird areas with unreported acres.

/c/ Backcountry conservation areas are administratively designated areas of intact and undeveloped landscapes with habitat for recreationally important fish and/or wildlife species. These areas are managed to protect and enhance wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities.

Source: Information concerning significant caves comes from the BLM Recreation Management Information System (RMIS).

PART 6

PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND RESOURCE PROTECTION

The stewardship role of the BLM, which includes preserving and protecting natural and cultural resources, also extends to protecting public health, safety, and property. The BLM is responsible for reducing health and safety risks to employees and the public; maintaining facilities and infrastructure; and protecting public lands from illegal dumping of wastes, theft and destruction of federal property, misuse of resources, and wildland fires.

Table 6-1a summarizes the number of wildfires and acres burned on federally managed lands and those that affected BLM-administered lands. In 2023, wildfires involving all agency jurisdictions in states with BLM-managed public lands burned 1,489,929 acres. Of the total acres burned, 854,347 acres were naturally caused, and 635,582 acres were human caused. California had the most wildfire activity in 2023, with 332,905 acres burned by wildfires involving 5,370 acres of BLM-managed lands. Arizona was the second most impacted state, with 218,446 acres burned by wildfires involving 6,065 acres of BLM-managed lands. A total of 102,848 acres of BLM-managed lands burned in 2023.

Table 6-1b summarizes the acres of fuels management completed by the BLM. In FY 2023, the BLM fuels management program completed 1,284,823 acres of active fuels management to protect communities and natural resources from wildfires.

Table 6-2 identifies the major types of capital improvements that support the management, use, and enjoyment of the public lands for commercial, recreational, and other purposes. The trend has been for the BLM's inventory of fixed capital assets (buildings, roads, recreation sites, etc.) to increase over time. However, as the BLM continues to implement its Asset Management Plan, assets that are no longer critical to the mission or assets in poor condition that are no longer cost effective to maintain are identified for disposal. The Asset Management Plan provides the framework for the BLM to streamline its portfolio of assets and optimize the maintenance of those assets that contribute most significantly to the BLM's mission and strategic goals.

Table 6-3 summarizes the releases of hazardous substances and other pollutants and contaminants discovered on public lands. Historically, approximately 60 percent of all hazardous waste sites on public lands result from commercial uses. Landfills, mines and mill sites, airstrips, and oil and gas sites account for almost half of these commercial activities. In addition, the other 40 percent of hazardous waste is caused by illegal activities, such as dumping of agricultural and industrial wastes, wire burning, shooting areas, and illicit drug production. In recent years, about 90 percent of the hazardous substance releases found on public lands have resulted from illegal dumping incidents involving debris or drums of biomedical, chemical, and petroleum wastes and pesticides, paints, batteries, asbestos, and illicit drug lab wastes. The remaining 10 percent of the hazardous substance releases have come from fuel spills, mining wastes, and military accidents.

Table 6-1a. WILDFIRES THAT BURNED FEDERALLY MANAGED LANDS IN 2023

Summary across All Jurisdictions /a/

State	Human-Caused Wildfires /b/		Naturally Caused Wildfires		Total		Total BLM Acres Burned /c/
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Alaska	19	108	104	151,522	123	151,630	8,951
Arizona	1,309	76,684	548	141,762	1,857	218,446	6,065
California	8,032	136,446	612	196,459	8,644	332,905	5,370
Colorado	315	22,816	507	19,109	822	41,925	11,544
Idaho	596	77,285	303	23,087	899	100,372	20,040
Montana	1,108	40,973	373	42,102	1,481	83,075	2,093
Nevada	199	836	139	424	338	1,260	8,875
New Mexico	761	30,260	497	163,017	1,258	193,277	5,876
Oregon	1,049	108,445	459	65,938	1,508	174,383	11,085
South Dakota	240	1,499	63	423	303	1,922	7
Utah	422	3,364	394	14,744	816	18,108	5,865
Washington	1,543	132,360	291	32,700	1,834	165,060	14,924
Wyoming	146	4,506	82	3,060	228	7,566	2,153
Total	**15,739**	**635,582**	**4,372**	**854,347**	**20,111**	**1,489,929**	**102,848**

Note: Beginning with the 2020 edition, the Wildland Fire Management Information system was replaced with the Interagency Fire Occurrence Reporting Modules (InFORM) for wildland fire reporting to improve the quality, completeness, and usability of data. While the reporting capability underwent upgrades before full activation, some data were not available for reporting purposes. Therefore, the National Interagency Coordination Center Annual Report was used to compile total wildfire acre data. Beginning with the 2023 edition, InFORM data were used to report wildfire numbers and acres.

Table 6-1a. WILDFIRES THAT BURNED FEDERALLY MANAGED LANDS IN 2023–concluded

/a/ Includes all agency jurisdictions. Acres are recorded by protecting agency, which is the entity responsible for providing direct incident management and services to a given area pursuant to its jurisdictional responsibility or as specified by law, contract, or agreement.

/b/ In 2020, the fire cause data standard was updated to include an "undetermined" cause. For reporting purposes using InFORM data, undetermined causes are included in the human-caused wildfire totals.

/c/ BLM acres burned were calculated by intersecting the 2023 fire perimeters with the BLM Surface Management Agency data. Fire perimeter data was obtained from the Wildland Fire Interagency Geospatial Services (WFIGS).

Sources: InFORM, WFIGS, and BLM Surface Management Agency data.

Table 6-1b. ACRES OF FUELS MANAGEMENT COMPLETED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2023

State	Wildland Urban Interface			Non-Wildland Urban Interface			
	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	Total
Alaska	846	46,559	0	216	0	0	47,621
Arizona	5,146	3,221	605	1,055	3,000	3,515	16,542
California	8,666	1,302	9,436	8,579	1,587	4,718	34,288
Colorado	22,633	3,211	17,386	8,394	69	5,116	56,809
Eastern States	961	0	514	0	0	0	1,475
Idaho	87,034	3,958	137,716	32,057	236	35,266	296,267
Montana	10,244	10,520	9,050	5,919	1,311	2,665	39,709
Nevada	11,817	8	25,043	101,580	648	73,305	212,401
New Mexico	46,556	2,048	4,138	1,464	13,423	62,257	129,886
Oregon/ Washington	43,666	11,366	76,437	90,408	3,784	4,003	229,664
Utah	44,859	242	1,443	11,593	0	8,586	66,723
Wyoming	9,013	4,350	107,259	515	404	31,897	153,438
Total	**291,441**	**86,785**	**389,027**	**261,780**	**24,462**	**231,328**	**1,284,823**

Note: This table was previously numbered 6-1c. It became 6-1b as of this edition and still reports the same information. The prior 6-1b, which reported the number of BLM and other agency responses to reported wildfires, was temporarily removed in 2020 and is officially removed as of this edition since the data are no longer available.

This table excludes acres burned for resource benefit, referred to as “fire use” acres. Acres burned for resource benefit are achieved when an active wildfire burns through a planned treatment area or if a wildfire meets land use plan objectives.

Source: National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System.

Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS AS OF JANUARY 5, 2024

Administrative State or Office	Number of Buildings	Number of Administrative Sites	Number of Recreation Sites	Miles of Roads	Miles of Trails	Number of Bridges	Number of Dams
Alaska	337	51	107	30	1,246	17	0
Arizona	292	101	310	1,840 /a/	641	1	106
California	661	80	416	4,432	2,212	201	8
Colorado	334	56	452	5,372	1,458	25	24
Eastern States	35	1	6 /a/	2	2	16 /a/	0
Idaho	375	47	276	8,079	3,068	53	14
Montana	332	31	271	3,727	304	41	178
National Interagency Fire Center	28	2	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	289	72	120	9,972	687	9	25
New Mexico	189	24	115	4,718	210	1	85
Oregon (Eastern) /b/	339	56	235	8,162	964	23	45
Oregon (Western)	471	57	222	12,706	520	468	6 /a/
Utah	573	63	454	7,773	2,445	23	14
Washington /b/	67	10	40	762	81	8	0
Wyoming	145	31	112	3,995	80	43	133
Total	**4,467**	**682**	**3,136**	**71,570**	**13,918**	**929**	**638**

/a/ Construction/acquisition or decommission/divestiture of inventory.

Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS AS OF JANUARY 5, 2024–concluded

/b/ Eastern Oregon and Washington values were previously combined and reported under Eastern Oregon. Washington is now shown separately.

Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2023

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2023 /a/		Activities During FY 2023 /b/		
	Hazardous Substances and Other Pollutants Reported /c/	No Further Action Planned /d/	Studies and Searches /e/	Removal Actions /f/	Remedial Actions /g/
	Number of Sites	*Number of Sites*	*Number of Sites*	*Number of Sites*	*Number of Sites*
Alaska /h/	380	282	1	4	1
Arizona	1,038	779	10	1	0
California /i/	1,491	902	30	0	0
Colorado	538	338	1	0	1
Eastern States	2	1	0	0	0
Idaho	595	580	0	0	2
Montana	125	67	832 /j/	2	0
Nevada	1,683	598	18	2	3
New Mexico	307	184	0	2	0
Oregon	693	642	1	60	0
Utah	724	330	2	1	0
Washington	42	34	1	1	0
Wyoming	349	269	5	5	0
Total	**7,967**	**5,006**	**901**	**78**	**7**

Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2023–concluded

/a/ Includes sites reported and sites archived in previous years and during FY 2023.

/b/ Includes work done by the BLM, other federal and state agencies, and responsible parties during FY 2023 only.

/c/ Cases opened and potentially actionable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, commonly known as the Superfund.

/d/ The "No Further Action Planned" designation is commonly given to cases closed and administratively archived.

/e/ Includes CERCLA multiphase investigations and searches for potentially responsible parties.

/f/ Removal actions are relatively short-term, rapid responses to a release or threat of release.

/g/ Remedial actions are longer term responses consistent with a permanent remedy.

/h/ The number of sites reported for Alaska in recent years has changed significantly due to implementation of two actions taken by the state office. BLM Alaska developed and initiated a programmatic inventory of closed mine claims in 2019, which has resulted in adding hundreds of new sites. In 2021, the Alaska State Office initiated a detailed review of the AK Hazardous Materials Management/ Abandoned Mine Lands Database, which archives all BLM sites in the state. The database review was completed in 2022 and resulted in removal of dozens of legacy sites and features that could not be verified using existing reports, plans, and correspondence. The net effect of the inventory and database review is an increase in the number of sites on land managed by the BLM in Alaska. The statewide inventory program managed by the state office continued through 2023.

/i/ Petroleum products are CERCLA hazardous substances under California state law; data for California include oil spills.

/j/ The South Dakota Field Office inventoried and assessed hundreds of mine features via light detection and ranging (LIDAR) data. Part of the assessment included verifying presence/absence of hazardous mine wastes or other hazardous materials. Most of the features were exploration pits.

GLOSSARY

acquired lands: lands in federal ownership that were obtained through purchase, condemnation, gift, or exchange. Acquired lands constitute one category of public lands. (See public lands.)

administrative site: a reservation of public lands for use as a site for public buildings, ranger stations, or other administrative facilities.

administrative state: Bureau of Land Management state office having administrative jurisdiction. For example, the Montana State Office has administrative jurisdiction of BLM-managed public lands in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

allocation of receipts: determination of monies paid, or to be paid, to other funds, counties, or states out of receipts collected during the fiscal year reported, as required or specified by law.

animal unit month: the amount of forage needed to sustain one cow, five sheep, or five goats for 1 month.

application: a formal request for rights to use, or obtain eventual title to, public lands or resources.

archaeological and historical site: a site that contains objects of antiquity or cultural value relating to history or prehistory that warrants special protection.

area of critical environmental concern: the principal designation for public lands where special management is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historical, cultural, or scenic values; fish or wildlife resources; or natural systems or processes or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

auction: a sale of land through competitive bidding.

backcountry conservation area: administratively designated area of intact and undeveloped landscape with habitat for recreationally important fish and/or wildlife species. These areas are managed to protect and enhance wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities.

boating: motorized boating includes tour boating, power boating, river running (commercial or noncommercial), etc. Nonmotorized boating includes sailing, canoeing, kayaking, and river running (commercial and noncommercial) and activity by other nonmotorized boats, such as rowboats.

bonus: the cash consideration paid to the United States by the successful bidder for a mineral lease, such payment being made in addition to the rent and royalty obligations specified in the lease.

cadastral survey: a survey relating to land boundaries and subdivisions made to create units suitable for management or to define the limits of title. The distinguishing features of the cadastral surveys are the establishment of monuments on the ground to define the boundaries of the land and their identification in the records by field notes and plats.

camping: includes auto and trailer camping, along with other camping at developed sites, and backcountry camping.

candidate species: species designated as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service. (See endangered species and threatened species.)

CCF: a unit of measurement that stands for 100 cubic feet; 1 board foot measures 1 foot in length by 1 foot in width by 1 inch in thickness, which is equivalent to 1.6 CCF. (See MBF.)

certificate: the document that passes title to the selected lands to the state; or a document that attests to the truth or authenticity of the papers attached to it.

competitive leasing: refers to leases issued by the United States where there are known minerals (or other resources such as oil and gas) or where inference of probable resources can be drawn from knowledge of the geology of the land. The lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding after publication of the offer of the lands for leasing. The lease is issued to the highest bidder, who is determined by auction. (See lease and noncompetitive leasing.)

contract protection (fire): fire protection given to lands owned, leased, or controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management on which complete fire protection is extended through the use of fire protection forces and facilities contracted for by the Bureau of Land Management.

cultural resources: remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor that are reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were of importance in past human events. These resources consist of (1) physical remains, (2) areas where significant human events occurred, even though evidence of the event no longer remains, and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the actual resource.

disposition: a transaction that leads to the transfer of title of public lands, or resources on or in these lands, from the Federal Government.

Eastern States: includes all states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River.

emergency fire stabilization and rehabilitation: any action taken to ameliorate the impacts of a wildfire to the land, including the physical and biological resources. These actions can include exclusion fencing, soil stabilization (such as revegetation), and watershed protection measures. Fire rehabilitation actions are necessary to prevent unacceptable resource degradation, minimize threats to public health and safety, prevent unacceptable offsite damage, and minimize the potential for the recurrence of wildfire.

endangered species: any animal or plant species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. (See candidate species and threatened species.)

exchange: a transaction whereby the Federal Government receives land or interests in land in exchange for other land or interests in land.

exchange lease: an exchange of resources when it is in the public interest to shift the impact of mineral operations from leased lands, or portions of leased lands, to currently unleased lands to preserve public resource or social values, and to carry out congressional directives authorizing lease exchanges.

federal land: all classes of land owned by the Federal Government.

fishing: includes fishing from the shore and from a boat when the boating is secondary to the fishing activity. Included are warm water, cold water, and ice fishing; crabbing; seining; and gigging.

free-use permit: a permit to a governmental agency or nonprofit group to use mineral materials, such as sand and gravel, or other resources at no charge.

fuels management: act or practice of controlling flammability and reducing resistance to control of wildland fuels through mechanical, chemical, biological, or manual means, or by prescribed fire, in support of land management objectives.

globally important bird areas: a network of sites and areas in North America identified and protected to maintain naturally occurring bird populations across the ranges of those species. These areas are important for maintaining critical habitats and ecosystems. This network of areas encompasses lands critical to the conservation of some bird species and may include the best examples of the species' habitat. These areas help ensure species' survival.

grazing district: an administrative subdivision of the rangelands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management established pursuant to Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act to facilitate the management of rangeland resources.

grazing fee year: March 1 of a given calendar year through the last day in February of the following year.

grazing lease: an authorization that permits the grazing of livestock on public lands outside the grazing districts during a specified period (Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

grazing lease lands: lands outside grazing districts that are owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management and that are subject to leasing for grazing purposes under the Alaska Livestock Grazing Act of March 4, 1927; Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934; O&C Lands Act of August 28, 1937; or Reindeer Act of September 1, 1937.

grazing permit: an authorization that permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of grazing district lands during specified seasons each year (Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

hardrock minerals: locatable minerals that are neither leasable minerals (oil, gas, coal, oil shale, phosphate, sodium, potassium, sulphur, asphalt, or gilsonite) nor salable mineral materials (common variety sand and gravel). Hardrock minerals include, but are not limited to, copper, lead, zinc, magnesium, nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, bentonite, barite, feldspar, fluorspar, and uranium. (See locatable minerals.)

hazardous fuels reduction: includes the Bureau of Land Management's efforts to use fire as a critical natural process to maintain and restore ecosystems, rangelands, and forest lands and to reduce the hazardous buildup of fuels that may threaten healthy lands and public safety.

herd management areas: areas established for wild free-roaming horses and burros through the land use planning process. The Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 requires that wild free-roaming horses and burros be considered for management where they were found at the time Congress passed the act. The Bureau of Land Management initially identified 264 areas of use as herd areas.

homestead entry, original: an original entry under the homestead laws; the first homestead entry that was made by an individual; or a homestead entry that was made pursuant to the first homestead law, the act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. 392), as codified in Sections 2289–2291 of the Revised Statutes. (See stock raising homestead.)

human-caused fire: any fire caused directly or indirectly by a person(s). (See wildfire).

hunting: includes big- and small-game hunting, waterfowl hunting, and trapping.

Indian trust land: land held in trust by the United States for the beneficial use of an individual Indian landowner or tribe.

inholdings: privately owned or state-owned lands located within the boundary of lands owned by the United States.

lake (or pond): a natural standing body of water.

Lake Todatonten Special Management Area: Congress authorized the creation of the Lake Todatonten Special Management Area—a 37,579-acre parcel of public land in Interior Alaska for the protection of fish, wildlife, and habitat—in its Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333). Public Land Order No. 7372 withdrew the land for creation of the area on December 15, 1998.

land utilization project lands: privately owned submarginal farmlands incapable of producing sufficient income to support the family of a farm owner and purchased under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937. These acquired lands became known as "land utilization projects" and were subsequently transferred from the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior. They are now administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

leasable minerals: oil and gas; oil shale; coal; potash; phosphate; sodium; sulfur in Louisiana and New Mexico; gold, silver, and quicksilver in certain private land claims; and silica deposits in certain parts of Nevada. (See mineral permit.)

lease: an authorization to possess and use public land for a period of time sufficient to amortize capital investments in the land. (See competitive leasing and noncompetitive leasing.)

license: an authority granted by the United States to do a particular act or series of acts on public lands without the licensee possessing any estate or interest in the land itself.

locatable minerals: whatever are recognized as minerals by the standard authorities, whether metallic or other substances, and are found in sufficient quantity and quality to justify their location under the General Mining Act of 1872, as amended. (See hardrock minerals.)

lode claim: a mining claim located for "veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place" (30 U.S.C. 23). Lode claims may extend for 1,500 feet along the strike of the vein or lode and to a maximum of 300 feet on either side of the vein or lode.

logical mining unit: an area of land in which the recoverable coal reserves can be developed in an efficient, economical, and orderly manner as a unit with due regard to conservation of coal reserves and other resources. May consist of one or more federal coal leases and may include intervening or adjacent lands in which the United States does not own the coal. All lands in a logical mining unit are under the control of one operator or lessee, can be developed as a single operation, and are contiguous. Formation of logical mining units was authorized by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, which amended the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

MBF: a unit of measurement that stands for 1,000 board feet; 1 board foot measures 1 foot in length by 1 foot in width by 1 inch in thickness. It is the standard unit of measurement in the logging and lumber industry by which standing timber is measured and sold and manufactured lumber is merchandised. (See CCF.)

mill site: a site located on nonmineral land and used for mining or milling purposes (30 U.S.C. 42). Mill sites are limited to 5 acres and may be located either by metes and bounds or by legal subdivision.

mineral materials: minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing laws but that can be obtained under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended. (See salable minerals.)

mineral permit: a permit that authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public lands. (See leasable minerals.)

mineral reservation: retention of the mineral estate by the grantor of a property; the grantee or patentee owns the land surface but not the minerals.

minerals: organic and inorganic substances occurring naturally, with characteristics and economic uses that bring them within the purview of mineral laws; substances that may be obtained under applicable laws from public lands by purchase, lease, or preemptive entry.

mining claim: a mineral entry and appropriation of public land under the General Mining Act of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22 et seq.). The four types of mining claims include: lode claims, placer claims, mill sites, and tunnel sites. Only tunnel sites may not be patented. A valid lode or placer claim contains a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit subject to location under the General Mining Act of 1872. A valid mill site is one that is being used for the support of a mining or milling operation. A valid tunnel site is one that is being diligently worked and maintained.

mining claim location: the staking and recordation of a lode or placer claim, mill site, or tunnel site on public land. A valid location is one that is properly located, recorded, and maintained under Section 314 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, and the mining laws of the state where the claim or site is located.

multiple use: a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, and wildlife and fish, along with natural scenic, scientific, and historical values.

national back country byways: a program developed by the Bureau of Land Management to complement the Department of Transportation's National Scenic Byway program. The Bureau of Land Management's byways show enthusiasts "the best the West has to offer"—including waterfalls and geology sculpted by ancient volcanoes, glaciers, and rivers. Back country byways vary from narrow, graded roads that are only passable during a few months of the year, to two-lane paved highways providing year-round access.

national conservation areas: areas that are part of the National Landscape Conservation System—also known as National Conservation Lands—that are managed to conserve, protect, and restore the exceptional scientific, recreational, cultural, historical, and ecological values for which they were designated.

national historic trails: trails that are part of the National Landscape Conservation System—also known as National Conservation Lands. These trails follow, as closely as possible, the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance and are managed to preserve the remnants of nationally significant pathways and the settings in which they are located.

National Landscape Conservation System: public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management that have received special designation for their scientific, cultural, educational, ecological, and other values. Also known as National Conservation Lands, this system was formally established by Title II of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 and includes national monuments, national conservation areas, wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, national wild and scenic rivers, national scenic and historic trails, and other units.

national monuments: areas that are part of the National Landscape Conservation System—also known as National Conservation Lands—that are designated to protect objects of scientific and historic interest by proclamation of the President under the Antiquities Act of 1906 or by Congress through legislation. Designation provides for the management of these features and values.

national natural landmark: an area having national significance because it represents one of the best known examples of a natural region's characteristic biotic or geologic features. National natural landmarks must be located within the boundaries of the United States or on the continental shelf and are designated by the Secretary of the Interior. To qualify as a national natural landmark, the area must contain an outstanding representative example of the nation's natural heritage, including terrestrial communities, aquatic communities, landforms, geological features, habitats of native plant and animal species, or fossil evidence of the development of life on earth.

national recreation areas: areas designated by Congress to ensure the conservation and protection of natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of recreational values.

national recreation trails: trails established administratively by the Secretary of the Interior to provide for a variety of outdoor recreation uses in or reasonably close to urban areas. They often serve as connecting links between national historic trails and national scenic trails.

national scenic trails: trails that are part of the National Landscape Conservation System—also known as National Conservation Lands. These trails are established by an act of Congress and are intended to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of nationally significant scenic, historical, natural, and cultural qualities of the areas through which these trails pass. National scenic trails may be located to represent desert, marsh, grassland, mountain, canyon, river, forest, and other areas, as well as landforms that exhibit significant characteristics of the physiographic regions of the nation.

national wild and scenic rivers: rivers that are part of the National Landscape Conservation System—also known as National Conservation Lands. They are also designated in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and are classified in one of three categories, depending on the extent of development and accessibility along each section. In addition to being free flowing, these rivers and their immediate environments must possess at least one outstandingly remarkable value: scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values.

Native allotment: an allocation of a parcel of public lands or Indian reservation lands to an American Indian for individual use.

noncompetitive leasing: refers to leases issued to qualified applicants for lands not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity. Such leases can be issued on a first-come, first-served basis or through a random drawing procedure. (See competitive leasing and lease.)

non-exclusive sites: mineral material disposal areas, such as community pits or common use areas, that are designated, maintained, and managed by the Bureau of Land Management and from which many small disposals are authorized under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

non-operating revenue: receipts of a miscellaneous nature, such as incidental receipts from taxes, fines, etc., that are not related specifically to, or received in the process of, conducting the normal and regular business of the Bureau of Land Management as it pertains to the management of public lands and resources.

nonuse: an authorization issued to an applicant for nonuse of grazing privileges in whole or part; usually issued for one grazing season.

obligations: payments, and amounts that the Government is obligated to pay, for goods and services received (or contracted for future delivery), made from appropriations during the fiscal year indicated.

Oregon and California (O&C) lands: public lands in western Oregon that were granted to the Oregon central railroad companies (later the Oregon & California Railroad Company) to aid in the construction of railroads but that were later forfeited and returned to the Federal Government by revestment of title. The term "O&C" lands, as is often used, also refers to the reconveyed Coos Bay Military Wagon Road lands, which are public lands in western Oregon that were once granted to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of the Coos Bay Military Wagon Road but that were later forfeited and returned to federal ownership by reconveyance.

original survey: a cadastral survey that creates land boundaries and establishes them for the first time.

outstanding natural area: protected lands designated either by Congress or administratively by an agency to preserve exceptional, rare, or unusual natural characteristics and to provide for the protection or enhancement of natural, educational, or scientific values. These areas are protected by allowing physical and biological processes to operate, usually without direct human intervention.

paleontology: a science dealing with the life of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

participant (recreation): a visitor on a single visit who engages in one or more recreational activities on public land. A single visitor can participate in several activities during a single visit and is counted as a participant in each activity.

patent: a Federal Government deed; a document that conveys legal title to public lands to the patentee. Public domain lands are patented; acquired lands are deeded by the Federal Government.

permit: a revocable authorization to use public land for a specified purpose.

placer claim: a mining claim located for "all forms of deposit, excepting veins of quartz, or other rock in place" (30 U.S.C. 35). A placer claim must generally be located by legal subdivision in conformance with the public land survey rather than by metes and bounds. A placer claim is limited to 20 acres per individual, although a placer claim may be as big as 160 acres for an association of 8 or more persons. Corporations are limited to 20-acre claims.

plugged wells: refers to new wells that have been drilled to total depth during the reporting period and that did not encounter oil or gas in paying quantities. Approved plugging and abandonment may or may not have yet occurred.

prescribed fire: any fire intentionally ignited by management actions in accordance with applicable laws, policies, and regulations to meet specific objectives.

private leases: refers to oil and gas leases between private parties that are in existence at the time the Federal Government purchases the mineral estate along with the surface as part of a Federal Government acquisition, for which a Bureau of Land Management serial number is assigned.

producible and service holes: wells with one or more producible oil or gas service completions.

producible completions (oil and gas): separate completions existing on producible (i.e., physically and mechanically capable of production of oil or gas) or service wells at the end of the reporting period; or separate completions that are made during the reporting period on newly drilled wells.

producible leases: leases that have at least one producible well actually located within the lease, as of the last day of the reporting period; includes producible leases that received allocated production from wells located off the lease and that have no producible wells actually located on the lease, as of the last day of the reporting period.

protraction diagram: a diagram representing the plan of extension of cadastral surveys over unsurveyed public lands based on computed values for the corner positions.

public domain lands: original public domain lands that have never left federal ownership; lands in federal ownership that were obtained in exchange for public domain lands or for timber on public domain lands; one category of public lands. (See public lands.)

public land states: the 30 states that made up the public domain at its greatest extent: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

public lands: any land and interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except for (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf and (2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. Includes public domain lands and acquired lands (see definitions).

receipts: all money received and credited to the proper account as required by law. Does not include collections held by the U.S. Treasury pending future determination of disposition by the Bureau of Land Management.

reclamation homestead: under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388; 43 U.S.C. 643 et seq.), provides for the issuance of patents to applicants who settle on and improve agricultural public land parcels not exceeding 160 acres within reclamation projects.

reforestation: the reestablishment of forest cover, either naturally or artificially.

rental: the amount paid periodically (usually annually) by the holder of a lease or right-of-way grant for the right to use land or resources for the purposes set out in the lease or grant.

research natural area: a type of area of critical environmental concern that is established and maintained for the primary purpose of research and education because the land has one or more of the following characteristics: a typical representation of a common plant or animal association; an unusual plant or animal association; a threatened or endangered plant or animal species; a typical representation of common geologic, soil, or water features; or outstanding or unusual geologic, soil, or water features.

reserved lands: federal lands that are dedicated or set aside for a specific public purpose or program and that are, therefore, generally not subject to disposition under the operation of all of the public land laws. (See revocation and withdrawal.)

reservoir: a human-made, standing body of water with water levels that may be controlled.

resurvey: a cadastral survey to identify and re-mark the boundaries of lands that were established by a prior survey.

revocation: generally, an action that cancels a previous official act; specifically, an action that cancels a withdrawal. Revocation is usually done in conjunction with restoration, which opens the public lands. (See reserved lands and withdrawal.)

right-of-way: a permit or an easement that authorizes the use of lands for certain specified purposes, such as the construction of forest access roads or a gas pipeline.

riparian area: lands adjacent to creeks, streams, and rivers where vegetation is strongly influenced by the presence of water. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent on free water in the soil. Riparian areas constitute less than 1 percent of the land area in the western part of the United States.

salable minerals: sand, gravel, stone, soil, and other common-variety mineral materials disposed of through sales at not less than their appraised price or through free-use permits (see definition). (See mineral materials.)

sale of materials: a competitive or noncompetitive sale by contract at not less than the appraised price of materials (timber and mineral) under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

sawtimber: logs of sufficient size and quality to be suitable for conversion into lumber or veneer.

service completion or hole: separate service completions that are for the benefit of oil and gas operations, such as water disposal, salt water disposal, water injection, gas injection, water source, steam injection, or monitoring.

small tract lease: a parcel of public lands of 5 acres or less that has been found to be chiefly valuable for sale or lease as a home, cabin, camp, recreational, convalescent, or business site under the act of June 1, 1938.

special land use permit: a permit that authorizes the use of public land for a purpose not specifically authorized under other regulation or statute.

special recreation permit: a permit that authorizes the recreational use of an area and is issued pursuant to the regulations contained in 43 CFR 8372 and 36 CFR 71. Under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, implemented by these regulations, special recreation permits are required for all commercial use, for most competitive events, and for the individual, noncommercial use of special areas where permits are required.

special surveys: cadastral surveys that involve unusual application of, or departure from, the rectangular system. They often carry out the provisions of a special legislative act and include such work as small tract surveys; townsite surveys; island and omitted land surveys; homestead, homesite, trade, and manufacturing site surveys; and also the survey and resurvey of portions of sections. Alaska special surveys are metes and bounds surveys of areas settled on or applied for under certain special land laws applicable to the State of Alaska.

state office: the first-level administrative unit of the Bureau of Land Management field organization. It comprises a geographic area consisting of one or more states.

stock raising homestead: a homestead not exceeding 640 acres initiated under the Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916, which provided for the homesteading of lands chiefly valuable for grazing and for raising forage crops. Minerals in these lands were reserved to the United States. The provisions for stock raising homesteads were by implication repealed by the Taylor Grazing Act. (See homestead entry, original.)

sustained yield: the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual, or regular periodic, output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use.

threatened species: any animal or plant species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a part of its range. (See candidate species and endangered species.)

trespass: an unauthorized use of federal lands or resources.

tunnel site: a site located for the development of a vein or lode or for the anticipated discovery of previously unknown veins or lodes. The locator of a tunnel site is given the right to all veins cut by the tunnel within 3,000 feet of its portal and up to 1,500 feet along the length of each blind vein or lode cut. A tunnel site location lapses if not worked for a period of at least 6 months.

visit (recreation): the entry of any person onto lands and related waters administered by the Bureau of Land Management for the pursuit of recreational experiences, regardless of duration.

visitor hour: a unit used to measure duration of recreation use. A visitor hour involves the presence of a person on a recreation area or site for the purpose of engaging in recreation activities for either continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods aggregating 60 minutes. One visitor day represents an aggregate of 12 visitor hours at a site or area.

water activities (other than boating or fishing): includes swimming, general water play, waterskiing, ski jumping, and other similar activities that occur outside a boat.

wetlands: permanently wet or intermittently flooded areas where the water table (fresh, saline, or brackish) is at, near, or above the soil surface for extended intervals; where hydric wet soil conditions are normally exhibited; and where water depths generally do not exceed 2 meters (about 6 ½ feet). Marshes, shallows, swamps, muskegs, lake bogs, and wet meadows are examples of wetlands.

wilderness: an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, that is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of human work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

wilderness study area: an area having the following characteristics: (1) size—roadless areas of at least 5,000 acres of public lands or of a manageable size; (2) naturalness—generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature; and (3) opportunities—provides outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directs the Bureau of Land Management to inventory and study its roadless areas for wilderness characteristics.

wildfire: an unplanned, unwanted wildland fire, including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires in which the objective is to extinguish the fire. (See human-caused fire.)

wild free-roaming horses and burros: all unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros using public lands as all or part of their habitat.

wildland: an area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, powerlines, and similar transportation structures.

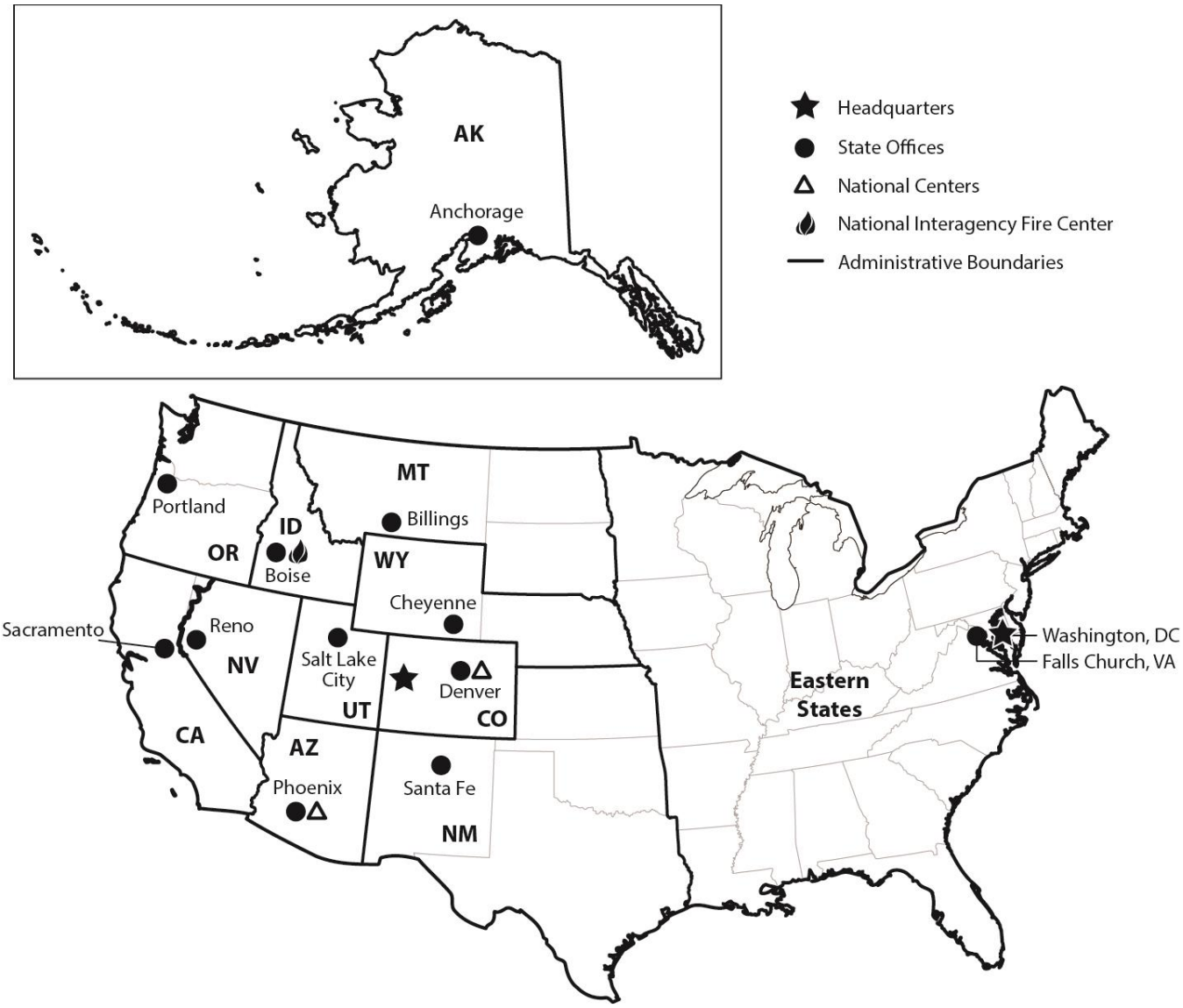
wildland urban interface: the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Describes an area within or adjacent to private and public property where mitigation actions can prevent damage or loss from wildfire.

winter sports: includes ice skating, skiing (downhill and cross country), snowboarding, snowshoeing, sledding, snowmobiling, and tobogganing, as well as activities such as snow sculpture and general snow play.

withdrawal: an action that restricts the disposition of public lands and that holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands that have been dedicated to public purposes. (See reserved lands and revocation.)

woodlands: forest lands usually supporting open-grown, widely scattered trees of marginal merchantability and generally more valuable for watershed or wildlife protection purposes than for the production of timber for commercial purposes.

BLM STATE OFFICES AND ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTIONS



Note: In most cases, the tables presented in this report provide summary data at the state level for public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. For additional information, contact the offices below.

Office	Area of Responsibility	Address and Telephone
National Headquarters	National	1849 C Street NW Washington, DC 20240 (202) 208-3801
Western Headquarters	National	760 Horizon Dr., Suite 102 Grand Junction, CO 81506 (202) 208-3801
Alaska State Office	Alaska	222 West 7th Ave. #13 Anchorage, AK 99513 (907) 271-5960
Arizona State Office	Arizona	One North Central Ave., Suite 800 Phoenix, AZ 85004-4427 (602) 417-9200
California State Office	California	2800 Cottage Way, Suite W1623 Sacramento, CA 95825 (916) 978-4400
Colorado State Office	Colorado	P.O. Box 151029 Lakewood, CO 80215 (303) 239-3600
Eastern States Office	All states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River	5275 Leesburg Pike Falls Church, VA 22041 (703) 558-7754
Idaho State Office	Idaho	1387 S. Vinnell Way Boise, ID 83709 (208) 373-4000
Montana/Dakotas State Office	Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	5001 Southgate Dr. Billings, MT 59101 (406) 896-5004
Nevada State Office	Nevada	1340 Financial Blvd. Reno, NV 89502 (775) 861-6500
New Mexico State Office	New Mexico, Kansas Oklahoma, and Texas	301 Dinosaur Trail Santa Fe, NM 87508 (505) 954-2000
Oregon/Washington State Office	Oregon and Washington	1220 SW 3rd Ave. Portland, OR 97204 (503) 808-6001
Utah State Office	Utah	440 West 200 South, Suite 500 Salt Lake City, UT 84101 (801) 539-4001
Wyoming State Office	Wyoming and Nebraska	5353 Yellowstone Rd. Cheyenne, WY 82009 (307) 775-6256
National Interagency Fire Center	National	3833 S. Development Ave. Boise, ID 83705-5354 (208) 387-5512

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT